HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 284— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		15 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10 918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
" —2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.
"

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
15th Dec.	HOLLAND-MARU	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA	China & Japan.
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	1 Dec.
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	27th Nov.	7th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	29th ,,	1st ,,
Heinan Maru ..	9th ,,	20th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Hankaw Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22160, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
1st Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambalia City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

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A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

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GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

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INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

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NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA.
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agents: T. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Special Combination Offer to The Subscribers of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".
LOT B
FIVE PAPER COVER VOLUMES
Rs. 6-4 As.
THE FIVE IN A LOT Rs. 4-8 As.

Bureaucratic Government
A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)

The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact he supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as.

Rash Behari Ghose.
HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of theIndian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

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The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency, His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as.

Th Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.

CONTENTS:—Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives, in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only.

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WHEN ORDERING REMEMBER TO MENTION LOT B.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Booksellers, MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast, accurate and experienced TYPIST. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
A R1286

WANTED—Respectable GENTLEMEN to work as our agent on Rs. 50/ per mensem rising up to Rs. 150. Apply stating age, etc. to Post Box 632, Calcutta.
A R1278

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company is also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

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B R1287

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TO LET FOR HINDUS.—First floor of Bungalow with gardens at Khar. Apply MEHTAJI, Plot 209, Behind Post Office, KHAR.
1292

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
O R3882.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

SHREE MAHALUXMEE RISHIKUL ANNAKSHETRA and ASHARAMA, Bombai. BAWA TRIBENI DAS, UDASIN SADHU, Gujranwala, Punjab, has got nothing to do with the above mentioned institution, since 25th November 1926, and will not in future be held responsible for the conduction of the same in any possible way, B. T. D.—29th November, 1926.
P R1283

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE in stock Machine Tools overhauled in England as new Lathes 6, 8, 10, 16 feet, Planing 6' by 2' Slotting 11" Stroke Punching-shearing 5-8", Shaping 12", etc. M. H. DINSHAW CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1263

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EXPLANATORY BOOKLETS FREE.—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries and are taking India by Storm:—(1) How to Produce Boy or Girl by Choice, (2) New Sexual Science, (3) Manufacture of Hair Oils, (4) Manufacture of Boot Polish. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSY CO., Rawalpindi.
L 27719

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

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PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/3 and Rs. 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4/ and 2/4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1277

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 47, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391.

PROFESSION.

TEST your Fate in Rs. 3 only. Get past, present, future, beloved name, nature, wealth, health, every detail; write Standard time and name. Professor Shashal. THE GREAT ASTROLOGER HOUSE, Porbandar, (Kathiawar).
P R1291

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

786 NURI—Tooth Remedy, marvellous specific Pinch rubbed vigorously sure cures toothache quickly. Re. ONE. Agents wanted. GAZDAR BROS., Vaka Mohla, PATEL BROS., Chira Bazar, BALARAM STREET GENERAL STORES, Grant Road, Bombay. JALOO RESTAURANT. Sacha Peer, Poona.
T RJ289

WHITE LEPROSY—White-patches. Surely changed very first day by our TONIC SPECIFIC and perfectly cured in a month INTERNALLY for 30 days and EXTERNALLY for 3 days use, if not price refunded. Price Rs. 7 both together. TONIC PHARMACY, DAR BHANGA.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THERE will be a sale by Public Auction at Panna of about 137 uncut diamonds, weighing 104 Rattis, of various sizes, recently dug out of Panna State mines, on the 15th of December, 1926.

The nearest station to Panna is Satna, G. I. P. and a Motor Service runs daily leaving Satna and Panna at 8 a.m. and reaching 3 hours later. For full particulars please apply to:—

DEWAN,
Panna State,
Bundelkhand, C. I
27639

THE 36TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

WILL be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1927. For prospectus apply to

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
27706

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY AND STAFF QUARTERS AT POONA RAILWAY STATION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of the above mentioned work, at his Office at Parel on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1926, upto 1 p.m.

Tender Forms can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of rupee one.

Specifications of works, Plans and conditions can be seen in the undersigned's office.

The envelope enclosing tender should be endorsed "Tender for the construction of a Dispensary and Staff quarters at Poona Railway Station."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor assign any reason for the non-acceptance of the same.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,
District Engineer, Construction, Parel.
Parel, 25th November, 1926.
27741

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of roads.

(1) Lady Jamshedji Road from Bombay Woollen Mills to Mori Road.
(2) Delisle Road. Extension from Bombay Woollen Mills to Elphinstone Road.

Will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Tuesday the 7th December 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per copy, to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, at his office at Love Grove Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th November, 1926.
27747

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the LOSS OF POLICY numbered 25167 on the life of Atmaram Ganpat Raut of Borivli, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1926.
R1285

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JAYDEVRAM NARBHERAM BHAT, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, a Munim in the employ of Messrs. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, Pydhoni ..... Deceased.

JADURAM NARBHERAM BHAT, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased, a Mehta of the firm of Messrs. Nandlal Govindji and Co. residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letter of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,
The 23rd day of November, 1926.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27746

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKHARAM GANESH MAHAJANI, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk ..... Deceased.

LAXMAN GANESH MAHAJANI, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Saraswati Bhavan, Sadashiva Peth, Poona City, a Merchant, the Sole executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
18th day of November, 1926.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27742

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1701 of 1926.

BABU TANSUKHLAL and another.
vs.
DHANNARAYAN VALLABHNARAYAN DANI and Ors.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1926. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Jainarayan Hindumal Dani, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 10th day of June, 1925, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses ,the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fees Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1926.
H.H.WADIA,
Commissioner.
G. H. RELE,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27740

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

Messrs., SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY. 1st December, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following:—By order of the Bank concerned:—10 Cases Italian Nut Buttons sizes 18", 22/23", 32", 4 cases Italian nut buttons. sizes 22" 23/24", 24/36", 30", brown and black, 5 cases Italian Nut Buttons, sizes 20/28" 22", 22/30", 23/34", 24/34", 25", 27"; 30", etc., black brown and chocked, 9 cases pound beds of various colours, 6 cases Litho inks of various colours and varnish.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 "Abboo Baker Mansions." Colaba Causeway, opp. the Hotel Majestic, valuable furniture. glass, crockery, dining table, chairs, Chesterfield suite, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses teapoys one remington typewriter, meatsafe, cooking, utensils, writing tables, phonograph, clocks. etc., etc.

The property of Hairon D. Dabby Esqr.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts,
Office:—P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay

AMUSEMENTS

CRASH NG
All Comedy Programme
First National Pictures
Present
HARRY LANGDON
Who now Shares Film Comedy Honours with Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd, in his latest picture which sweeps everything before it.
'TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP'
4 REELS
A slashing, smashing super comedy
The Biggest Comedian in the funniest show in Town.
'Felix at the Gold Rush'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE,
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
POLOVEITCHI STAN
First Time in India
AND
A SINNER'S DREAM
WEDNESDAY
MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5-30 p. m.
After 7-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

POPULAR PICTURE-HOUSE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Kohinoor's Record Picture
FAIRY OF CEYLON
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

SPORTS.

The fourth Parsee National Sports of THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSIAL CULTURE TND HEALTH LEAGUE will come off on SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1926. An INVITATION RACE (3 mile) is kept open to competitors from all communities. Those who desire to compete for the event are requested to give their names and addresses with entrance fee of Rs. 1/ before the 6th December, 1926. at the League's Office at Ismail Building. 4th floor, 381, Hornby Road, Fort.

P. S. GUZDAR.
J. B. DALAL,
C. B. SHETHNA,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Standing Executive Committee.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

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THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov. 29. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1.3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 29. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 9
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchseka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		37 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Bombay, Nov. 29.

KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)		34/40 In:
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Century 913 924	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No. 5202/5903
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-42 In.:
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Braid	,,	0 13 3
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs.		5:—
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5860 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
58,000 Kuria	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUSUTI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 0
Mohid	,,	0 15 0

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1042.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1027.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 134.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88
London—Rome Liras 114.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet—dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3 Months 4 23/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent Nom.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/31
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/32
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	278 1/4
Hongkong Dollars	135
Shanghai	170 3/4
Japan	136 1/4
Singapore	158

Market steady.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

To-day was the last day for trading in Kurtak Settlement, which position was manipulated by Bull operators. The shorts were caught unaware in the early stage of the squeeze who remained bearish looking to the conditions of the foreign markets which was the direct outcome of the action of the British Government. Situation came to crisis in mining countries and supplies being less, a strong bull movement was launched in and it came to a victorious close to-day which drove prices of Kartak delivery to Rs. 61, Magsar is at a ridiculous discount but on the whole, looking to the general conditions on this side, we are afraid it will take considerable time to restore healthy conditions in our silver market. Every day such manipulations are not possible so it is no use to count upon recent experience and we look for small markets relied on legitimate causes:—
Ready:—60/12/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 57/15, lowest 57/9, at 6 p.m. 57/9.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 57/6, lowest 57/2, at 6 p.m. 57/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 1/8/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 2/4/0.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

This market shows no special feature and with a moderate demand fluctuates within a narrow range. To-day's closing quotations are as under:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/9/0 lowest 21/9/0, highest 21/9/6, at 6 p.m. 21/9/3.
Vaida Posh.—Opening 21/9/3, lowest 21/8/9, highest 21/9/0, at 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/2/6.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Spot Quotations reduced 10 points—Increased hedge selling—futures closed 6 to 15 points lower.

LOCAL—Early Scattered Buying-later, no buyers—Quiet.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—
More hedge selling.
New York May highest 12.92 at the opening, lowest 12.85 (10-26 a.m.)
Messrs. Ewingar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst:—
South offering more freely demand being largely trade orders scale down.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

On Saturday the New York market opened 4 to 5 points lower, in spite of better Liverpool closing prices, and continued to decline values showing a loss of some 11 to 15 points. The reason of the decline was free South selling. Prices showed a little steady tendency towards the close. December position kept comparatively very steady and closed at a decline of 6 points, but next year's October presented a very weak aspect and closed at a loss of 15 points.

Were it not for the holding movement in America, which has made much headway and has caused a general feeling of confidence in present prices, it would be certain that prices must have seen very very low levels. The whole movement was launched in the help farmers, but reports are reaching us that the South is selling. Of course all farmers but there are some who are willing to part with their Cotton at this level which is generally said 15 to 20 per cent. below cost of production. If the farmers continue this policy of selling Cotton, we may add that there is room for further losses to Cotton Growers. Latest cables inform us basis of many of the better grades and lower qualities are advancing. Restrictions of Acreage for next years American Cotton crop will receive more attention than in past seasons.

On all declines there is always trade demand, which saves the prices from a further fall. However it is becoming clear that there is no apparent disposition on the part of spinners to follow up advances. The same policy is more or less pursued by both investors and speculators. However there are buyers of big lots to the extent of several hundred thousand bales of Cotton at every decline and the existence of their orders is acting as a stabilising influence on prices.

Under these circumstances, it is out of question to expect material change and can not but look for moderate changes in the near futures.

LOCAL MARKET.

On Saturday the New York market closed easy, and in confirmity local forward market opened lower Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 254. At this level there came in some scattered buying and prices registered a small improvement. Market ruled quiet but steady till the close of the Marwari sessions with a small business.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	254	255/8	254	255/4
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	241	242/8	241	242/8
March	239	239/8	238/8	239/4
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	213	213	212	213
March	110	210/8	210	210

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened as expected 6 points lower. There was a little dull feeling in the market and with a very small business, prices could not show any change. Arrivals of Indian Cotton are now improving. Still there is absence of real export demand which is very likely to arrest the attention of the traders.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	254/8	255/8	254/8	255/8
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	241/8	242/8	241/8	242/8
March	239/8	240	239/8	240
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	212/8	213	212/8	213
March	209½	210/8	209½	210/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 29 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	27 11 26	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,113	12,806	45,982
Central India	..	7,630	26,738
Barsi and Nagar	605	3,945	11,090
Hyderabad-Gaorani	94	260	1,883
Berar	2,503	18,761	23,244
Central Provinces	30	1,048	5,567
Total Oomras ..	4,645	44,450	1,14,504
Dhoera	..	3,029	27,126
N.W. Provinces	1415	1,2251	62,479
Rajputana ..	20	5 729	10,268
Sind-Punjab ..	153	4,403	27 258
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		6,193	11,606
Westerns-Northerns ..		6,950	5,927
Cocanada ..	133	395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian		2,175	1,360
American		27,783	138
Egyptian and African		15,510	23 683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total ..	6,429	1,53,443	2,92 273

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 27th Nov. This year	Last year
Europe	54,167	79,066
Japan & China .. 900	39,510	99 235
Coast Ports	2,734	5,771
Up-country by Rail. ..	27,732	2 651
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	7,100	21,671
Total ..	900 1,31,243	2,07,844

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Wheat	7,688	cwt.
Linseed	5,766	,,
Gingellyseeds	657	,,
Groundnuts	7,289	,,
Castorseed	1,895	,,
Rice	3,522	,,
Myrabollams	3,652	,,
Cottonseed	7,197	,,
Mowraseed	84	,,
Gram	2,445	,,
Jowar	54	,,
Maize	220	,,
Rajtee	7,752	,,
Coal	1,088	Tons.

READY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bengal M.G. F.G.	235/240
Bengal M.G. Fine	250/252
Khandeish M.G. Fine	245/250
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	255/260
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	258 232
Dhamangon M.G. Fine	265/270
Wardha	272/275
Sanavad	252/255
Aurangabad	248/252
Barsi	250/255
Adoni/Mungari	250/252

OLD CROP.

Khandeish	190/225
Adoni	210/240
Coompta	290/300
Tirupur	295/320

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Both the markets show better under current with a fairly good business. Linseed moves quickly on foreign news and conditions are healthy. As for wheat business in January position is rather dull but the later position shows good deal of strength with more buyers.

To-day's quotations are as under:—
Linseed May ..... Rs. 10 3 6
Wheat January ..... ,, 8 1 9
Wheat May ..... ,, 7 10 0

READY:—	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 3
Wheat Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 3
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 7
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 10 0	10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	14 10 0	15 4 0
Groundnuts	56 0 0	11 6
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 6 0
Castorseed	48 8 0	10 4 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0	5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	6 9
David	No. 10½	0	7 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	7 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	7 3
Currimbhoy	No. y2½	0	7 3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	8 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	8 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	9 3
Japan	No. 20	0	10 0
Japan	No. 32	0	14 3
Japan	No. 40	1	0 0
Japan	No. 42½	1	0 6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot 16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/6s. 7/8d. buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s. 1/8d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/6s. 3/4d. buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s. sellers.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

General rise in prices, Tata Iron shares rise.

This morning the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady with good enquiry in general. Prices showed improvement all round in cotton industry shares, but the part of the improvement was lost on some liquidations. As soon as the selling exhausted, the market showed renewed signs of strength and closed firm, prices showing a net rise of about Rs. 5.

To-day there was special interest centered in Tata Mill shares. Ordinary shares improved as high as 68, but before the close declined on profit-taking. At the close prices showed a gain of Rs. 3 over previous close. Deffd. had also sympathetic move and closed at a rise of Rs. 6.

There was not much doing in Hydro shares but kept steady, around Rs. 1050.

Finally the market closed as under with a better feeling. The Tariff Board report which is expected to be out shortly is believed to show no special interest except that perhaps low counts might get some attention.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation
Bombay, November 29

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	78 4
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	30 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	84
Imperial	500	40	1302 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	375
Union	5	0 4 0	4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	40	..	18 12
Central India Mining.	10	4½	27 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	105
Katni Cement O ..	100	..	105
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	200
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	5 12
Shivarajpur	10	8½	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Panjra ..	500	11 p.o.	907
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	148
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.o.	113
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	92
Hoshiarpur Dasb ..	100	5 p.o.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	84 8
Pachora Jamner ..	100	5 p.o.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	93
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	153
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.o.	685
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o	78

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	178
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		12 3

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	74 12
Andhra Valley C. ..	1,000	..	747 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways C.	50	4-8	131 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	94
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. C.	1,000	30	1050
Tata Hydro-Elec P.	1,000	7 p.o.	985
Tata Power C. ..	1,000	..	605
Tata Power P ..	1,000	..	750

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press ..			435
Akbar	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	410

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	117 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1837
Matthradas	100	..	87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	125
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	295
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	490
Phoenix	100	10	377 8
Premier	100	..	13
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	4-0	8050
Simplex	250	..	130
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	488 12
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	117 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	75	..	48
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	638 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	151 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh	8 0 a 0	6 5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	365
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	124
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	79 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	216 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	67 8
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	36

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	ly	20 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	4 1

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	3 3 12
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virsee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg	900	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Convers Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	883 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	380
Central India O. ..	100	16	606 4
Central India P ..	500	5 p.c.	445
Jeylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Oooria	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	260
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	600
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	202 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	253 12
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	103 12
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	332 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		92 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5725
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	383 12
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	867 8	875	881 4	881 12
Century ..	375	382 8	375	380
Central India ..	..	..	..	5 1 4
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	130
Crescent	..	..	..	163 12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	115
Fazulbhoy ..	863 12	863	857 8	858 12
Finlay	..	..	..	125
Globe	..	..	..	27 8
Gokak	..	..	..	104-12
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	163 12
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	382 8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1125
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	112 8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	87 0
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	88
Mysore	..	..	..	108 12
New Great ..	295	295	292 8	295
Pearl	491 14	493 12	487 8	490
Pabany	..	..	..	202 8
Phoenix	..	..	..	380
Simplex	..	..	..	131
Swadeshi ..	..	..	..	438 12
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	116-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	217 8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	175
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	18 8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27 8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	105
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	125
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	48
Tram Co. Ord.	..	..	..	134 6
Tata Hydro	1052-8	1053	1047-8	1047 8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	65 4	67 12	65-4	67 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def	21 8	217 8	211-4	216-4
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..			77-10
Govt. paper 5 per cent	..			103-4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool Nov. 27.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Total in Sight 9,801,000 bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply 44,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply 29,000 bales.
American Cotton, Visible Supply 6,421,000 bales.
Other Cotton, Visible Supply 128,000 bales.
Total Sales 37,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Sales 800 bales.
Total Speculation .....
Total Exported .....
East Indian Cotton, Exported. .....
East Indian Cotton, Stock 7,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Forwarded 300 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Actual Export 100 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Imports 1,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Speculation. .....
American Cotton Afloat 333,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Afloat 2,000 bales.
Total Afloat 415,000 bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton 476,000 bales.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

"Chronicle" Photo:
The Wilson College Gymkhana was beautifully decorated on Friday on the occasion of the College Sports.

WILSON COLLEGE SPORTS.

An interesting item on the Wilson College Sports programme was the Potato Race by lady students of the institution.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

A KORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

Cotton: In view of the extreme pessimistic reports which have recently been circulated concerning the possible effects of this season's record yield of cotton—estimated by the Department of Agriculture on Monday at 17 454,000 bales—the following extracts from the opinions of southern bankers expressed in yesterday's "New York Herald-Tribune" may, we think, be of interest:—

"The Agricultural Department usually underestimates the cotton crop and it is probable that their latest estimate is most conservative. It is likely that most of the crop will be picked, and orderly marketing is essential. There is naturally some depression but generally the spirit of Texas farmers is complacent and sanguine. They are rapidly diversifying and will soon be independent of any one crop."

"The large increase in production has very much reduced the unit cost to the farmer and the low price will materially increase the consumption of cotton. Georgia has ample funds to finance its percentage of the 4,000,000 bales to be withheld from the market without any outside help."

"While the Government's estimate is approximately correct, it is doubtful if all will be gathered on account of the scarcity of labor. The low price will naturally be keenly felt throughout the South. Taking the agricultural situation as a whole however, the money value of all crops this year will exceed by a large sum that of any previous year notwithstanding the present low price of cotton. A reduction of acreage for the next year or two will rectify the situation which the existing financial machinery is fully able to handle."

"I consider the cotton crop estimate accurate but doubt the feasibility of improving the situation by withholding cotton because, before the machinery for holding can be perfected, farmers unable to hold will have sold their crops. Furthermore, withholding cotton will not decrease the supply which is responsible for the low price, and decreased acreage is the only solution. The only successful agency to bring this about that I have ever seen is a low price at planting time. The economic situation in the South is thoroughly sound. There is no dearth of money as was the case in 1914 and 1920 when low prices were experienced."

"The South is in a better financial condition than it has been for the past five years and is amply able to market the crop in an orderly manner no matter how large it may be. As Georgia's cotton crop is but little more than 10 per cent of the State's combined industrial and agricultural output, I can see no reason why the present condition should seriously affect the economic situation."

"Fortunately, large crops of food stuffs were raised which will reduce the amount of cash expenditure for next year's crop. The situation is difficult but not desperate."

"The present low price of cotton will materially strengthen the economic situation in the South for the reason that it will cause a reduction in cotton acreage and materially encourage further diversified farming which is the salvation of agriculture."

The increasing disposition shown by the South to hold has not only served to check bearish activity but has induced a fair volume of short covering. In consequence, the short interest at present very largely consists of sales against actual cotton whereas the long end of the contracts is in the hands of the trade and speculators or investors. Demand from these sources has been more or less in evidence throughout the recent decline and the question arises as to the possibility of it being filled before the weight of the crop has been removed from the market, in which event, a further material decline assisted by stale long liquidation may conceivably occur.

Despite the fact that killing frosts have now been recorded at one or more points in all States with the exception of Texas, no serious damage is apparent and the present outlook suggests that the next Government estimate, which is to be published on November 8th, may exceed that of last Monday.

We are inclined to the view that, until a considerably larger proportion of the crop has been marketed, rallies afford favourable opportunities for selling but that on decided recessions purchases for a quick turn may be advisable.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MONTAGU & CO.

London, Nov. 10.

Gold:—Th Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,219,930 on the 3rd inst. as compared with £151,232,850 on the previous Wednesday.

About £810,000 bar gold was available in the open market yesterday, and the Continental demand, though not so strong as in previous weeks, accounted for £680,000. Indian requirements were small and with the trade, both home and abroad, absorbed the balance of supplies.

Since our last letter the Bank of England has announced the following movements of gold:—

	Received	Withdrawn
November 4th.	£ nil	£ 90,000
,, 5th	£ nil	£ 5,000
,, 6th	£ fail	£1,102,000
,, 8th	£500,000	£ 5,000
,, 9th	£ nil	£ 9,000
,, 10th	£ nil	£ 16,000

Part of the withdrawal on the 4th instant consisted of £1,000,000 sovereigns set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank, but on the following working day the 8th, half of that amount was announced as released from this account. The other withdrawals were all in bar gold. During the week under review the net withdrawal from the Bank has been £727,000, reducing the net efflux since January 1st 1925 to £6,976,000. The net efflux from the from the Bank of England since the resumption of an effective gold standard is now £1,619,000.

Another European country is about to return to an effective gold standard. In this case it is Denmark, as from the 1st January next.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 3rd inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

Belgian Congo	£ 37,400
British South Africa	£1,590,582
Other countries	£ 3,921
	£1,631,903

EXPORTS.

Germany	£1,746,189
Netherlands	£132,869
British India	£45,400
Ceylon	£20,000
Other Countries	£45,443
	£1,989,901

The Transvaal gold output for October last amounted to 853,298 fine ounces as compared with 839,239 for September 1926 and 812,832 fine ounces for October 1925.

Silver:—A demand for cash silver—mainly on account of bear contracts falling due (to be prolonged or to be closed)—continues to sustain the market, though, as evidenced by the reduced premium for spot delivery, the stringency is not quite so acute now that the November settlement steamer has sailed. The China exchanges have fluctuated less widely during the week and this has conduced to steady the silver market. American has been disposed to sell, but supplies from other sources have not been plentiful.

Reuter telegraphed from Mexico City on the 7th inst. as follows:—"President Calles has issued a decree reducing for six months the State and Federal taxes on silver production. When the New York price of silver is 45 cents or less per oz., the production tax of the Federal Government shall be one-half of 1 per cent., and the State tax the same.

Telegraphic advice from New York to Bombay stated as follows:—"Due to small silver producers curtailing production it is estimated that the decrease in the output has been about one and a quarter million ounces. It is believed that the larger producing companies have a fair margin of profit even at the present level of prices." As the world production of silver is about 240,000,000 ounces this represents a reduction of only one half per cent.

The silver production of Canada during the first six months of the present year has been returned as 11,08,301 ounces, compared with 9,240,482 ounces in the corresponding period of 1925.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 3rd inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

Denmark	£39,250
France	£59,558
U. S. A.	£189,918
Canada	£38,740
Other countries	£27,389
	£354,855

EXPORTS.

Egypt	£23,530
British India	£252,932
Other countries	£23,637
	£300,099

HIGH JUMP.

"Chronicle" Photo.
An event in the Wilson College Sports.

CULCUTTA GUNNY MARKET

J. THOMAS AND CO.'S REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Heavy Goods—have ruled quiet and values have declined for all positions. B. Twills have again been dealt in to a moderate extent, while a few small sales of Cubans are reported for early delivery.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 40/0/0; B. Twills for November at Rs. 51/4/0 to Rs. 51/0/0, for December at Rs. 49/10/0 to Rs. 49/4/0, for early January at Rs. 49/12/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for November at Rs. 64/8/0, for 15th December at Rs. 63/12/0, for December Rs. 64/0/0 to Rs. 63/0/0 to Rs. 63/8/0, for January at Rs. 61/4/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January/March at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs 47/12/0 to Rs. 46/8/0, for January/June at Rs. 46/0/0, for March at Rs. 47/0/0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 52/8/0 to Rs. 52/0/0, for March at Rs 52/8/0; Cornsacks (28 ins.) for April at Rs 50/8/0.

For the Colonies:—Cornsacks for November at Rs. 52/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 47/8/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. Cees for November at Rs. 49/0/0, for December/February at Rs. 47/12/0, for January/June at Rs. 46/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 47/0/0, Liverpool Twills (36") for January at Rs. 54/8/0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay—B. Tills for November at Rs. 51/4/0 to Rs 51/0/0, for December at Rs. 49/10/0 to Rs. 49/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs. 47/12/0 to Rs. 46/8/0, for January/June at Rs. 46/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 46/0/0, to Rs. 46/4/0.

Hessians.—We have had a dull market during the interval, and prices shew a sharp decline. Secondhands have been keen sellers, but, with the exception of a small trade for near at hand, little of interest has transpired.

9 Portens for Ready and November at Rs. 14/10/0 to Rs. 13/14/0 to Rs. 14/0/0, for November/December at Rs. 14/4/0, for December at Rs. 14/8/0 to 13/12/0 to Rs. 13/14/0, for January/March at Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 13/12/0, for July/September at Rs. 14/8/0.

Onion Pockets (12 ozs.) for 15th January at Rs. 21/12/0, for January at Rs. 21/8/0.

11 Porters for Ready and November at Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 17/14/0, for December at Rs. 18/5/0 to Rs. 17/10/0 to Rs. 17/12/0, for January/March at Rs. 18/2/0 to Rs. 17/8/0 to Rs. 17/10/0, for July/September at Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 18/2/0 to Rs. 18/4/0.

45"—11 ozs. for November at Rs. 19/8/0.

40"—12 ozs. for November at Rs. 19/8/0 basis.

36"— 12 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/8/0 basis to Rs. 19/5/0 basis.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for November at Rs .33/8/0 to Rs. 40/0/0 for December at Rs .38/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 37/0/0 to Rs. 37/8/0.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

The 41st Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above company was held at the Company's Registered Office at Bank Street on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Ragavjee Khimjee presiding,

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye who has been returned to the Bombay Council by the University Constituency.

when the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts were adopted.

Reviewing the financial position of the company, the report stated:—

As will be observed from the Statement of the Profit and Loss Account that the Company has suffered the Loss of Rs. 59,822.1-11 during this year. This amount together with the last year's Debit Balance of Rs. 3,64,290-8-1 makes the aggregate loss of Rs. 4,24,112-10-0 out of this your Directors recommend to write off the amount of Rs. 154,487-4-0 standing to the credit of Reserve Fund and Provision for Income-Tax thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,69,625-6-0 to be carried to the next year subject to your sanction.

The Directors account the above loss as due to several unfavourable factors such as General Depression in Trade, the high scale of wages, etc.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

PROTEST AGAINST A BIJAPUR DUTY

Mr. N. Framji from Bijapur protests against the imposition of petrol duty of four annas per can by the Bijapur Municipality. While the duty will give but a small revenue, the writer thinks, the district will receive a great industrial and economic setback.

B. P. C. C. AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Lalji Pendse complains that gross irregularities have taken place in the elections of the representatives from the various wards to the Bombay P. Congress Committee, particularly in the B and E Wards.

"A Member" writes that the elections of the B.P.C.C. and All-India Congress Committee were unconstitutionally conducted and that the letters he wrote to various Congress officials still remain unacknowledged.

A SIMPLE PARTY.

Mr. V. G. Pant Vaidya contradicts the news published in "The Chronicle" of the 6th instant that "Mr. Pant Vaidya gave a dancing party to the ministers, judges and legal practitioners." The writer further adds that it was a mere gathering of legal practitioners met to celebrate the Kojegari which included "some judges and no ministers" where milk was served. "A fair singer of rare taste" entertained the party with "melodious music."

S. L. EXAMINATION.

"A Student" complains that the School Leaving Examination Board has substituted in the curriculum of studies "appreciation of a poem" for "translation of a vernacular passage into English" in the English paper No. 2 without giving the students sufficient notice. He hopes the authorities will drop the matter of substitution till sufficient notice is given to students.

CHRISTIANS AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

"A Christian Voter" is at a loss to understand why Dr. Cosmos Fernandes should have issued a circular forbidding Christian voters from voting for Mr. Jayakar. He deprecates the method of Dr. Fernandes of publishing the appeal only a couple of days before the election so that Mr. Jayakar could hardly get any time to reply to the charges against him.

2ND ANNUAL WOLF CUBS RALLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

In a pleasant little corner of the Victoria Gardens, the Bombay Boy Scouts Association held their 2nd Rally of the Wolf Cubs on the 20th. The gathering was a poor one and representative more of the Parsi Community. It was hardly an evidence of the enthusiasm that the Bombay public ought to display in the Scout movement.

In the unavoidable absence of the President of the Association, Sir Lesllie Hudson, the function was presided over by Justice Taleyarkhan.

The Grand Howl (Welcome) announced the commencement of the programme. The renewal of the Cub Promise was solemnly made, by the Cubs "ensemble." There were games and other recreations.

Justice and Mrs. Taleakhan were taken round to the different packts who were engaged on their own games or instructions.

The report of the Wolf Cubs for the triennium was read late in the evening. The activities, of this Association by way of rallies, sports and campfires were recounted and the great utility that cubbing serves in the building of the future citizen was well brought out.

With a few encouraging remarks to the Cubs and an appeal to all parents—specially Parsi fathers—Justice Talyarkhan expressed his thanks for the interesting evening provided for by the Cubs, Cubbers and the Association.

The 15th session of the All-India Kurmia-Kshatriya Conference will be held at Lakhimpore Kheri, U. P. in the last week of December. The Reception Committee was formed on the 21st inst.

It has been decided to hold the Second Session of the All-India Teachers Conference in Patna on the 29th and 30th prox. at 11 a.m. each day. in the Wheeler Senate House, Patna.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

The enclosure at St. Martin's Road, profuse with decorations, was well crowded on the occasion of the Athletic Tournament held under the auspices of the Bandra Physical Culture Association last Sunday evening (21st).

The Association has as its ideal and aim the physical culture of the new generation, and is trying to inculcate into the minds of the child as well as the parent the importance of a systematic training and exercise. From the standard exhibited on Sunday the achievement of that aim seems far distant. The standard displayed by the winners in every event was far below that in the several tournaments and sports held in Bandra on previous occasions. It is, however, hoped that henceforth a little more enthusiasm will be forthcoming from the various schools and institutes; though it must be remembered that the Committee should not rely solely on the cold printed leaflets and appeals, but should personally interview the heads of institutes and win their confidence.

Punctually at 4-30 p.m. Mr. S. S. Naik, the starter, dropped his kerchief for the walking race—the first item of the bill of fare. The other events followed in quick succession, sometimes even two were being held simultaneously.

None of the competitors or prize winners displayed any particular distinction, nor was there any record-breaking champion. Excitement and merriment was highest when men grey in hair and experience were blindfolded and let loose to "break the chatty." The distance was but 15 yards, yet none of these could make a bee line for the chatty. Shouts and screams, howlings and hootings increased and filled the air with every step the competitor took nearer or further from his goal.

The Secretary then announced the presentation of a silver trophy from a sister institute, and declared that Mr. Godbole, a student of the B. P. C. Association threw out a challenge to any one of the gathering weighing between 100 and 105 lbs. Mr. Soon through the varied ranks of spectators, a stout and hefty Bhaya, a 200-pounder stepped forth into the lists to lift the gauntlet of Mr. Godbole. It was however with difficulty that the Bhaya was given to understand that his weight barred him from accepting the challenge.

Consequently as no other contestant was forthcoming the trophy passed on to Mr. Godbole. The proper procedure we think should have been to keep the challenge open for a few days, for a challenge at that time was too sudden for any one of the gathering to accept?

Mr. Sarkeri, a physical culturist and medalist, on the invitation of the B. P. C. A., displayed some remarkable feats on the Barbell. The consequent results of systematised exercises and training were evidenced from his knotted muscular limbs and chest.

The Secretary then read out the report of the B. P. C. A. The Association conceived by the Hindu Association first saw day light in 1924. With funds collected and donations from generous people, the pavilion and apparatus came into existence. The aim is expressed in their report as "our utmost efforts are in the interest of the young generation and we must be sure that our children when they grow up must proudly admit that their parents have done their duty in inculcating a strong desire in them for real body building and providing means for the same.

After the report prizes and certificates were given away by Mrs. B. D'Monte to the successful competitors, the President Mr. Iga. D'Monte then spoke a few words of appreciation and thanks to the B. P. C. A.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Every one interested should read the Special Overseas and Buyers' Guide Number of "Motor Transport", November 15th, 1926. Established in 1905, this representative British Journal deals comprehensively with the progress and development of road transport for goods and passengers in all parts of the world. Annual subscription 23/10d., post free. A copy of this special number will be mailed free on request. ILIFFE & SONS, LTD., Dorset House, Tudor Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Public meeting to congratulate new M. L. C.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Sydenham College Day, 5.15 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

Meeting of the Piece-Good Merchants to congratulate Sir Purshottamdas at Mulji Jetha Market Hall.

FRIDAY, December 3.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Public meeting to congratulate the new M.L.A.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Laying of foundation stone of B. J. Hospital for Children (near the out-patients Department of J. J. Hospital) 5 p.m., by H. E. the Governor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

WADIA—Mr. Bomanji Jamshedji B. Wadia, son of the late Mr. J. B. Wadia, son-in-law of the late Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Jasawala and brother of Mr. K. J. B. Wadia. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Wasoodev Bhuvan, Laburnun Road, New Gamdevi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1926, at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROV. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 2nd prox.) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

G. WARD DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Body meeting of the above Committee will be held on Saturday (4th proximo) at 9 p.m. near Congress Officer.

The following 2 candidates are duly elected as delegates from this Ward to Gauhati Congress: (1) Sjt. Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel; and (2) Sjt. Jayaram Raghunath Deo.

The meeting of the Council of Management will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8.30 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, 2, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of October, 1926, was 1,677 out of whom 1,418 were made and 259 were females including children.

H. I. SOCIETY'S FIRE RELIEF FUND.

From 2nd November, to 23rd November, the sum of Rs. 90/-8-0 has been received towards the above fund, including His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Cambay's Rs. 300; Lieut. H. H. Raja of Jogindar Sen Bahadur, Mandi's Rs. 250, and H. H. the Maharajah of Chhatarpur, C.I.'s R100.

The grand total realised upto 23rd instant stands at Rs. 1,15,456|11|4.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 1st prox.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read "On the Cult of the Godling Kshetrapala in the District of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal," by Mr. Rajendra Kumar Bhattacharjee and by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

IN AID OF CHILDREN'S GUILD AT POONA.

A children's concert has been organised and will be held at St. Vincent's School, Poona, on the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., in aid of the Children's Guild of Service, Poona, founded during the war, the chief object being to get children to become members by paying a small yearly subscription, and showing them how by their own personal efforts they can help other poor children less fortunate than themselves; and their activities in this respect have been continued upto now.

MRS. ROLFE'S ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Union, Mrs. Neville Rolfe, O.B.E., General Secretary, of the British Social Hygiene Council will give an address on "The Practical Application of the Principles of Social Hygiene in Education" in the Secondary Training College Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. The address will be followed by a discussion. At the close of the meeting an educational film for men will be shown.

On account of the above meeting the usual lecture to teachers studying for the S.T.C. Examination will not be held on that day. The next lecture will be on Friday, December 3rd.

ILLINOIS MAN INVENTS NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

Walter Critchlow.9001 Street, Wheaton, Ill. U. S. A., has patented a new gas saver that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Fords show as 61 miles on a gallon. Other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. Mr. Critchlow offers 1 free to quickly advertise. Write him for one. He also wants County and State Distributors who can make dol. 500 to dol. 2500 per month.

MR. MATHURADAS V. KHIMJI.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, J.P., who, with his family had gone to Switzerland and other parts of Europe last June returned on Monday morning by s.s. "Genoa." He was received by a large circle of friends and members of the commercial community and others. The boy-scouts of Indian Educational Society were persent at Ballard Pier in uniform, and gave an official and cordial welcome to Mr. Mathuradas and his family.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

At an informal meeting of South Indians held at Dadar on Sunday last a provisional Committee was formed to consider the ways and means to form a central organisation and place a definite proposal before a general meeting. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer was appointed Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

Any suggestions in this connection for the consideration of the Provisional Committee may be sent to him at 82|84, Miranda Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Piece-Goods Merchants of Bombay will be held at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) when a resolution will be passed acknowledging the great services rendered to the country and the commercial classes by his advocacy of 1s. 6d. ratio on the Currency Commission by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. The meeting will also discuss the future policy of the Government of India regarding the Currency and Exchange problems. Mr. Lalji Naranji will preside. All piece-goods dealers are cordially invited on the occasion.

AMBULANCE HOME NURSING CLASS.

The examinations of the Home Nursing Class for women conducted at the Damodar Hall, Parel, under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) by Dr. S. W. Patil and by Dr. M. Vijavakar, were held lately, and the following students have been declareed successful: (1) Mrs. Manoramabai Melankar; (2) Miss Vijayabai Dabholkar; (3) Miss Hirabai Sonavadekar; (4) Miss Benabai Chavan; (5) Miss Pachubai Navalkar; (6) Miss Mozelbai Antekar; (7) Miss Easterbai Badalkar; (8) Miss Gulabbai Rangnekar; s9) and Miss Lilabai Rangnekar.

PROHIBITION IN ARTHUR ROAD.

A protest was raised by Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the Purity Mission Society against the proposal to open a country-liquor shop and a toddy shop at Arthur Road in Parel. The protest was supported by the residents of the plaie and now the Excise Department informs Mr. Jhabvala that "the licensees' request for the location of his toddy shop No. 78 at Arthur Road in Parel Division, has been granted by the Collector of Bombay, while that for country liquor shop No. 83 has been refused."

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The following candidates get prizes and certificates, in order of merit in the Prize Competition scheme No. 55, for matric students of Bombay High Schools:

A. D. Sarode R50; B. J. Vaidya R30; S. M. Agnihotri R20; J. D. Bedekar R15; Erach N. Mehta R10; B. R. Oka R5; M. N. Hoble R5; Kurian Thomas R5; S. H. Ghanekar R5; B. N. Surveyor Rg. G. K. Walimbe, Certificate of Merit; H. P. Dwadash Shreni do; H. N. Modi do.; S. B. Parchure do.; M. D. Khajotia do.; C. H. Mehta do.; B. S. Iyer do.; D. S. Elavia do.; Hari S. Joshi do.; V. S. Norulker do.

RESERVED SEATS FOR "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

Mr. K. K. Sakat, a member of the Supervision Board for Government Depressed Class Hostel, writes:

"The members of the depressed class are much thankful to the Government for their kind act of reserving two seats for members of the depressed classes instead of one. Last time, a member of the Mahar caste was nominated for the "reserved" seat for the depressed classes. This time it is hoped Government will kindly consider the interests of other minor communities and they would nominate a "Mang" and a "Chamar" to the Bombay Council."

DEPRESSED CLASSES' GRIEVANCES.

The following resolutions were passed at meetings held under the auspices of the Konkan Depressed Classes Unity and Service Association. The chairmen were Mr. W. E. D. Ward, B.A., of Y.M.C.A. and Mr. S. K. Bole, J.P., M.L.C., on the 14th and the 21st instant: (1) This meeting of members of the depressed classes from Goregaon assembled at Naigaon on November 14th and 21st desires to protest against the persecution of its fellow members by the higher classes in Goregaon due to taking of water from the public tanks by the depressed classes; (2) This meeting humbly requests Government to put up notice boards at public places, such as wells and tanks, calling attention to the fact that these places are open to the depressed classes as well. (3) This meeting authorises the Chairman to send these resolutions to the proper authorities.

TRIBUTE TO MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

HIS CIVIC WORK COMPELS OFFICIAL ADMIRATION.

The following is the text of the resolution moved by the Government of Bombay regarding the Administration Report of the Ahmedabad Municipality for 1925-26:—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N.D., NO. M.U.N.A.—85 dated the 25th August 1926:—

"Copy with accompauiments submitted to Government.

"2. The Municipal Administration Report has been characterised by vigour and thoroughness in every branch of it. Steady progress has been made in the work of supplying the many needs of the city; and though what has been already acheved may seem small in comparison with what yet remains to be achieved it is large in comparison with the result of Municipal endeavour for many years past. The Commissioner agrees therefore with the Collector that the Board is pursuing a sound and progressive policy and would add that they are doing so with uncommon vigour and determination.

Sound Financial Position.

"3. In the opinion of the Commissioner there is no reason for anxiety with regard to the financial condition of the Municipality which was commented on by the Collector of Ahmedabad in his review of last year's report. The statement on page 73 of the present report shows that the municipal income is increasing steadily each year; it has nearly trebled itself in the last ten years. The yield of Terminal Tax is more than double, that of the Octori levied in 1916-17; and though it is below the figure for 1922-23 it has shown steady improvement in the past three years and will certainly give an increased yield as trade improves. The water-rate, which is really a House Tax, is the chief support of Municipal finance. This has quadrupled in the past ten years and is expected to yield a large increase when the quadrennial revision, which is now in hand, has been completed. Again the increase in the number of private connections will increase the yield. The large extensions of the water-supply and under-ground drainage which are being carried out on loan money will swell the municipal income from the water rate and drainage tax. The Municipality is in the opinion of the Commissioner in a sound financial position. It has constructed an expensive vegetable and large school buildings besides other works out of its income, during the year under report.

All Round Progress.

"4. Good progress has been made during the year in the task of providing the chief needs of the town. The extension of the water-supply and of the underground Drainage have been steadily pushed on. The daily water-supply increased during the year by 23 per cent. and hundreds of new connections have been given. The laying down of new Mains is in full progress. The progress made with the under ground drainage scheme is highly satisfactory. These two schemes together will meet the two needs of the City which appear to the Commissioner, most pressing.

"5. The removal of the congestion from the old city within the walls is almost as important, if not quite so, it is the main cause of the filthy and insanitary conditions in which the population lives. Of the 4 Town Planning schemes by far the most promising is the Ellis Bridge Scheme, which depends for its success upon the construction of a bridge across the river near the Shahpur Gate. The scheme is now before Government but as no plans and estimatse have been prepared for the bridge it is likely to be delayed. The Commissioner has stated to Government the urgent necessity of having such plans and estimates prepared as early as possible. Of the other schemes the City Wall Scheme has not yet been undertaken by the Board and the rest do not promise the great results expected from the Ellis Bridge Scheme.

6. "Amongst other works carried out during the year under report, the Commissioner would especially note those on Storm Water Surface Drainage which have greatly improved the condition of some parts of the town in the monsoon; the construction of the New Vegetable Market (which in beauty of design surpasses any Municipal Buildings of the sort which the Commissioner has seen in India) and other markets; the construction of Municipal School Buildings, one of which is due to the public spirit of the citizen of Ahmedabad, Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Another feature which makes the year remarkable is the control of Municipal Education was taken over by the newly appointed School Board, which has displayed enthusiasm and capacity in carrying out its work.

7. "Much credit is due in the Commissioner's opinion to and its President for infusing a new spirit of life into Municipal administration.

Resolution:—Government note with satisfaction that the arrears at the end of the year under report are nearly one-third less than they were in the preceding year. They hope that the Municipality will continue to take prompt measure for the recovery of its dues.

2. It is gratifying to note that good progress has been made during the year in the task of providing for the chief needs of the Town. On the whole the record of the Municipal Administration shows a steady progress in almost every branch and Government concur with the Collector and the Commissioner that the Municipality is pursuing a sound and progressive policy.

By order of the Government of Bombay,

(Transferred Departments).

(Sd.) A. H. DRACUP,

Under Secretary to Government.

HIGH COURT.

A REFERENCE FOR SUPER-TAX.

DECISION AGAINST BOMBAY BARONET

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court disposed of a reference made by the Income-Tax Commissioner in connection with the assessment of the income of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Baronet for super-tax.

Sir Dinshaw was assessed for super-tax on the aggregate income of Rs. 11,35,302 for the last year. Out of this sum, he objected to the assessment on Rs. 3,90,804 which represented the incomes from Govt. securities and dividends from shares of joint stock companies. He contended that this amount was the loan he had received from the four private companies which he had formed. The Income tax Commissioner thereupon made the present reference to the High Court.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference observed that the four companies were created by the Assessee merely with a view to be able to show that the companies received the interest and dividend, while in fact, he himself received the income. The only business of these companies was the investment of moneys and receiving interest and profits, and this was really the business of the Assessee himself who was receiving under the guise of loans and advances the profits which were made by the companies which he controlled and in which he held all the shares except three which were held by his sub-ordinates. In their Lordships' opinion, the alleged loans were not genuine loans, but merely income disguised as loans. Accordingly they held that the sums in dispute represented taxable income.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST "MUSLIM OUTLOOK."

DISMISSED FOR NON-APPEARANCE OF PARTIES.

The suit filed by Mahmadalli Mahmad Yusuf, the step-father of Mumtaz Begum claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for alleged defamation from Mr. D. G. Upson the editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" published at Lahore, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court as none of the parties were present when the case was called.

The proceedings arose out of some allegations made by the paper against Mahmadalli in course of its comments on the Amritsar Magistrate's dismissal of Mumtaz Begum's complaint against her mother Wazir Begum charging her with kidnapping her (Mumtaz's) infant daughter. The paper had described Mahmadally as a "professional procurer" which formed the subject matter of the present suit.

As, however, the defendants expressed regret for the above allegation, the plaintiff consented to withdraw the suit and allow it to be dismissed by non-appearance. In pursuance to the settlement arrived at between the parties, "Muslim Outlook" published the following:

"The said allegation had no foundation in fact. We regret having given it publicity, and we have no hesitation in withdrawing that allegation." The suit was accordingly dismissed for non-appearance of the parties.

FLUNG AGAINST A BULLOCK.

A LABOURER'S FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest touching the death of one Alijan Umrao, a labourer aged 45 years was held by the Coroner at the G. T. Hospital on Monday noon.

It appeared from the evidence that while the deceased was driving a hand-cart loaded with empty cases along Nagdevi Street on Friday evening, a tram-car coming from behind threw down one of the cases from the cart. The deceased received a shock and was flung against a bullock on the left side of the road. The horn of the bullock pierced through his neck. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died of pneumonia following injuries on Monday morning.

The Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER NEW BORN BABE'S CORPSE

One more dead body of a newly born child was found at Bhoiwada in an open plot on Monday by a cartman and was removed to the morgue by the police. Inquiries to trace the persons responsible for leaving the child were made; but to no result.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. ARRIVE.

HOPES OF KEEN CONTEST.

On Monday morning the M. C. C. team arrived in Bombay from Ajmer and were welcofed at Colaba station by members of the local committee responsible for arrangements connected with their visit. Members of the Hindu Gymkhana garlanded Mr. Gilligan and when the usual introductions were made the players departed for their quarters. Six of the team are guests at Government House while the remander will be accommodated by members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Interviewed by a press representative Mr. Gilligan stated that he found Indian cricket of a higher standard than expected but there was still much to be learnt as regards the finer point of the game and he was confident that the present tour would do much to provide that which was lacking. Regarding the criticism levelled at him by Home papers for not enforcing the follow-on at Karachi, Mr. Gilligan said that owing to the circumstances he was better fitted to form an opinion on the subject than these critics. His men were new to the conditions and suffering from stiffness and heat, and he had no wish to kill them at the very commencement of the tour. An injury to his finger made it doubtful whether he would play in the match to-day, but Mercer and Brown were certainties. It is met are as keen as ever to maintain their unbeaten record and he felt sure that there would be very hard tussles.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE STAVRINAKY DANCERS.

Those who were at the Excelsior on Monday night enjoyed an excellent programme. The performers were in a bright mood and this was infectious for when the audience saw them enjoying themselves they let themselves loose, and joined in the fun. It was pleasing to note that of the three parts which composed the programme, two were devoted to divertisements at which the company excel. And last night these were selected with taste. Mlle. Marie Smirnova was seen at her best. As the gay Spaniard she was bewitching while in Ase's Death she displayed rare feeling and pathos. The Valse Trieste in which she was partnered by Mr. Krupin was performed exceptionally well. Another popular item was the Argentine tango in which the same pair appeared.

A pair which has attracted much notice is Mlle. Moskaleva and Mr. Sworin who specialise in classical items which they perform of perfection. The Affanassieff sisters again received a good reception when they took the floor in several national dances and Mlle. Jenny Margy's comic polka caused much amusement.

Jarmarka on this occasion showed a great improvement. The right spirit of levity prevailed and the piece was carried through perfectly. Mlle. Smirnova made an ideal peasant girl with her happy smile while the versatile Mr. Saskakoff as the buffoon of the company fitted in well as a happy boy. There were no undue delays and the show came to an end at a respectable hour which added greatly to the success of the evening.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Nov. 29.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 29th November, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Delhi and the minimum at other places. A minimum temperature of 39° was recorded at both Lahore and Hissar last night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in most parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Bhuj and the minimum alone at Dwarka and Deesa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is markedly in defect. Temperature was appreciably below normal over most of the area. The lowest temperature in the plains last night was 40 deg. at both Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is locally drier than usual. Night temperature was markedly below normal in upper Sind and north and east Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded a minimum temperature of 41 deg. last night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is locally drier than usual. Night temperature was below normal in the northern and eastern parts. The lowest temperature in the province was 45 deg. at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is more humid than usual. Day temperature was generally below normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 82 deg. .8 (3 deg. below normal) and the loweest 70 deg. .3 (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are practically clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was above normal at Aurangabad and below normal at Nizamabad; elsewhere temperature was not far from normal.

General Remarks.—Fine weather prevails all over the reporting area. Night temperatures were markedly below nomal over most parts of northern India and the east of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—No large change.

Men and Matters.

Bombay's biggest "Burra Din" has at last arrived—We must correct ourselves—for in fact it is the first of a series of "burra dins" which will be labelled for the quarter of a century, as red letter days in the annals of our beautiful city.

* * * *

Need it be said that we extend to our distinguished visitors a right, hearty, and cordial welcome, plenty of willow wielding less of leather-hunting.

* * * *

The purdah-party at the session of the Chamber of Princes has set many tongues wagging loudly. Everyone, who claims to be anyone, smells a rat. Naturally, for the Viceroy to confabulate with their Highnesses, behind closed doors, and far from the cold glare of publicity must mean very likely that he has given some of the Chiefs a good "dressing-down."

* * * *

All we can say is that this curtain lecture was long overdue. With rare exceptions, the Indian Prince is a throne on his people, who have to pay through the nose for his frolics and antics in the capitals of Europe. One really wonders why he bothers to return to India at all. Perpetual absenteeism from home, puts corruption and abuse at a premium. For the very brief period that he pow-wows in his own state, he never worries about men and matters either.

* * * *

Speaking at the Mysore University, the other day, Sir P. C. Ray deplored the obsession of the present day student to make a fetish of a University degree. The two Universities of Calcutta and Bombay, he said, have become two huge factories for the mass-production of graduates. He invited youngmen not to go in for academic education, higgledy-piggledy, but to turn their minds to the counting house and the marts of commerce. Wise words these. The unemployment among the graduate element is assuming the proportions of a national evil.

* * * *

With reference to the question of securing better recruitment for the police in India, a correspondent comments upon the apathy of officials in India in securing good men. Whoever heard he says, of the Inspector General of Police or any high police official going the rounds of the Colleges and inviting promising graduates of good physique to join the force. The plain fact is that the man of academic qualifications is not wanted in the police by a bureaucracy which is in need of serviceable henchmen to do its behests—like Cassius in "Julius Caesar" the graduate "thinks too much", while the man of common education is prepared for bread and butter to do anything good, bad or indifferent.

* * * *

It is understood the matches with the M. C. C. Team are to began every day at 11 a.m. If so it will prove a great source of disappointment to thousands of cricket enthusiasts, who, if the matches start, say at 10 or even at 10.30 a.m. can snatch half an hour or so daily before they attend their business. If they begin one hour early and take an hour and a half for tiffin recess, it would be very convenient to all. When the M. C. C. team has sportingly consented to play even on Sundays this petty concession if granted would be welcomed by all sporting enthusiasts.

* * * *

Graduates are not to have the civic franchise, because of "No taxation without representation." But the maxim is not "no representation without taxation".

* * * *

H. H Sir Bhagvatsinhji of Gondal has always shown commendable zeal for girls education. The Thakor Saheb has, however, allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion by appointing a new lady graduate on a salary of Rs. 500 per month as his Private Secretary over the heads of old and faithful officers of the State. All the officers, so the Gazette notification runs, will be required to send their communications through Miss Jamna Rahod, a lady hardly 22 years who graduated this year. Who can say after this that our princes and Maharajas do not sufficiently encourage education of women?

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAY.

NEW YORK.

29th November.

Previous Closing Rate	12.87
To-day's Opening Rate	12.86
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	12.83
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

29th November.

Previous Closing Rate	6.94
To-day's Opening Rate	6.87
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	6.88
Difference	—.06

Sewri	265-8-0
Khandi	255-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 29
Silver Spot	25 1/4
Silver Forward	25 1/16
Gold Spot	4-4-11

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law Accountancy and Busines

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India. Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. student's all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and student of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1926.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

Yesterday we referred to the defence put up by Sir Basil Blackett of Government management. We shall now examine this in more detail here. He says:

"the view that the Government of India ought to have managed things differently so that the ratio might now have been 1s. 4d. involves the admission that the ratio has necessarily depended on Government management".

This, we regret to say, is special pleading and cannot be lightly overlooked in the case of an expert like Sir Basil Blackett. He ought to know that those who put forward this view asked not for Government "management" as he claims but for a reversion to pre-war legislation. He ought to know that what these critics wanted was that the misguided changes in the Coinage and Paper Currency Acts should be reversed, and the rupee again legally made one-fifteenth of the sovereign, and that, then, things should be allowed to take their natural course. These critics claimed that India's trade balance was normally favourable and that the rupee would in consequence of such favourable balances automatically creep up to the parity of 16d. gold and stay there. No "management" (or in plain English "no manipulation") would at all be necessary. We invite Sir Basil Blackett to say whether we are wrong and whether the rupee would not have reached 16d gold in the past three years without any manipulation whatsoever.

To emphasise this misleading argument of his, Sir Basil Blackett quotes a paragraph from his memorandum submitted to the Currency Commission. We quote it again here verbatim because it is a very good example of how mere assertions can be made to pass for arguments. It runs as follows:

> "the currency of India, as almost of every other country in the world, was driven away from its moorings by the war, and as in the case of the U. K. till last April, it now consists of an inconvertible medium of circulation (the note convertible into the rupee and the rupee in essence an inconvertible note printed on silver) whose value both for internal and external purposes has depended on the supply in relation to the demand, that is, has been the resultant of the three factors of world prices, internal trade conditions, and the Government's policy in controlling the available supply. Of these three factors, the last has on the whole been the least important, though its importance has been continually increasing as conditions have become more normal and demand has overtaken supply."

This is, to our mind, not a correct description of what happened. It is merely a one-sided account to show some sort of justification for the mischievous policy Government have been pursuing. We put it to Sir Basil Blackett that the following is a more accurate description of what happened, viz:

"India was one of the few countries that had, like the United States, a heavily favourable balance of trade during the war, and was, therefore, in a position, like the United States, to maintain the Gold Standard, as the United States had done, but for reasons our own we ignored the existing Coinage and Currency Acts, and issued currency against deposit of sterling instead of gold as was provided by law. In spite of it all, the rupee stood at or near 16d. gold throughout the war with a tendency to rise because our balance of trade continued very heavy and it was considered by us not in the interests of Great Britain and the allies to allow gold to be imported. The consequence was that the countries that wanted India's raw materials offered to pay more and more in their "currencies" for the rupee and the rupee consequently rose "in terms of such currencies." However, it would have come back to 16d. gold as soon as it was possible to import gold freely, but an opportunity then presented itself for tampering with the standard ratio that Government thought too good to be allowed to escape. Sterling began to depreciate and the rupee was quoted at over 2s. in such depreciated currency and we, therefore, decided to make this the pretext for changing the ratio to 2s. and deliberately cut the moorings which had linked it to 16d. gold all these years, and the currency amendments in the law were made in September 1920, although the rupee was then already back to 16d. gold, so that, but for the change in the law, India would have been back to the gold standard at the end of 1920. However we thought it best to amend the law to 2s. but in spite of our best efforts and the dissipation of some £55 million of our Paper Currency Reserves and other resources, the attempt to keep the rupee at our new ratio of 2s. unfortunately failed. We had then to admit that the thing was a mistake, but we refused to rectify matters, and re-instate the 16d. ratio in spite of repeated representations to that effect, because, then, it would not have been possible to raise the ratio by at least a few pence as we were anxious to do. Incidentally, it enabled us to divert the gold resources of India for the strengthening of sterling, and £2 million in gold was so diverted in 1923, and we could have done much more but for the foolish uproar in this country against the sale of the gold in the Reserve. In 1924 the rupee was once more very close to 16d. gold, and the reversion to the pre-war ratio would have established India on the gold standard immediately, and the only thing necessary would have been to take on the obligation to provide for export of gold or gold exchange at the lower gold point, say 1-3 3|4, but the Secretary of State insisted on raising the rupee to higher levels and so no action was taken by Government, nor did we think it advisable to give any facilities to the two Bills introduced by Sir Purshotamdas Thakodras with the object of reinstating the pre-war ratio, because, then, any further rise in exchange would have been impossible, and we would have been foiled in our objective."

We invite Sir Basil Blackett to say if the above is not a more correct version of the situation during the war and after, and, if not, to point out wherein it is wrong.

Sir Basil Blackett then goes on to tell his Delhi audience that "1s. 4d. could only have been brought into effect and maintained by more and not less intervention on the part of the Government in order to provide a more abundant supply of currency and thereby to depress the value of of the rupee." We are compelled to point out that this is absolutely incorrect. If the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas had been passed into law, that is, if the pre-war rate of 16d. had again become the legal ratio in September 1926 there would not have been any occasion for "depressing" the value of the rupee. It is true that the rupee was quoted at about 1-5 1|2, but an expert like Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that this was 1-5 1|2 sterling not gold and the gold equivalent was then still below 1s. 4d. and that there was no question of "depressing" the rupee to a lower ratio, unless Sir Basil Blackett talks here of 1-4 sterling and not gold. That Sir Basil Blackett should fall into such a gross error is most surprising and shows the pitfalls into which the advocacy of a false case leads one. We assert that no intervention of any sort would have been needed if the law had been again changed to 16d. gold in September 1924 and the rupee "would have come upto and stood at that rate" and any supplies of currency that might have been needed "would have then automatically been provided by the tender of gold to the Currency office". We challenge Sir Basil Blackett to show where the intervention would have come in, and why. If he cannot do it he lays himself open to the charge of special pleading and the gibes he indulges in at the advocates of 1s. 4d. are sadly out of place.

FERMENT IN HYDERABAD.

A largely attended and fairly representative Conference of the Hyderabad State subjects was held in Bombay on Sunday last. There is some bitter irony in the fact that a place outside the State should have been chosen. The fact itself is a measure of the amount of free speech permitted in the State. But it will not be long before a similar conference will have to be held in the heart of the State in the best interests of the subjects and the Ruler alike. Matters are moving to a head pretty fast in Hyderabad. This is the largest State in India with a population about thirteen millions, ninety per cent of which consist of Hindus and ten per cent. Muslims. For generations the old Muslim Rulers showed such tolerance and respect to the Hindus that all offices were thrown open to them. The Hindu officers in their turn loyally stood by their ruler even against their own kith and kin, the Marathas, in their wars with the Nizam. The same policy of trust and tolerance was followed by the last Ruler, who was a devout Muslim, but was respected as a great saint even by the Hindus. The present Ruler, too, is a staunch Muslim, determined to safeguard and promote interests of his co-religionists in his State and, in particular, to preserve the best in Islamic culture against the inroads of the alien Western culture. For this zeal, which is partly evidenced by his work for the Osmania University, he has incurred the displeasure of many a big European official. But the Nizam is a man of strong will and has heeded not. In this respect his attitude is unexceptionable and worthy of a nationalist. But if the statement in one of the resolutions of the Bombay Conference is accurate that the Hindus who form 90 per cent. of the population, contribute the largest share of the State revenue hold barely 5 per cent. of Government posts, it is a gross injustice to a community admittedly not backward in respect of education. Such injustice will not only alienate a large community but will demoralise the very community favoured. Apart from this specifically Hindu grievance, the other grievances which were enumerated in the resolutions passed by the Conference are common to both the communities. The Conference resolutions state that many "jagirs" and "watans" of both Hindus and Muslims have been arbitrarily confiscated or illegally handed over to the Court of Wards. The practice of levying "Nazarana" by force or coercion seems to have been carried to indecent lengths. Unless such exactions are speedily put an end to, the evil example will spread, if it has not done so already, corruption and injustice throughout the administration.

We fully endorse the remedial measures recommended in the second Resolution of the Conference. Not the least important of these measures is the abolition of the vexatious restrictions on the freedom of speech and writing and the foolish ban on newspapers. We are glad that the President's suggestion that, as a temporary measure, "a strong European element in the higher services is necessary" does not find place in any of the resolutions of the Conference. The "strong European element" will persist longer than the President would relish and would be a greater hindrance than anything to the responsible government that the Conference has at heart. Nor can we believe, after our own bitter experiences in British India, that the European officers are paragons of justice. As a matter of fact, it is because some of these officers connive at the injustice in the States that several State Rulers think they have a licence. A decidedly better remedy is the one suggested by the President himself that tried Indian officers who have made their mark in British India may be appointed in the State to the extent necessary. The main point to be realised, however, is that the specific remedies suggested by the Conference are only temporary palliatives but that, neither in Hyderabad nor in any other State nor in British India, can the people be quite free from the evils of autocracy or bureaucracy till they win complete Responsible Government. We, therefore, whole-heartdly support the resolutions calling upon the British Government to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the position of the Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India. It is necessary, however, that the subjects of all Indian States should follow the example of the Bombay Conference and otherwise co-operate with the political institutions in British India in the common task of hastening the advent of the Commonwealth of India.

AGAINST CONGRESS TRADITION.

If there is anything urgently needed today in Indian politics, it is the desire to come together, to "bury the hatchet," now that the temptation to denounce one another is over along with the elections, and to co operate in order to present a solid undivided front to the bureaucracy. Congressmen, whatever their party label, were, we imagined, at one in desiring such unity. But Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Balubhai Desai choose to think otherwise. To a representative of the "Evening News of India" they have confided the reasons which prompted them to indulge in the childish pleasure of ignoring the invitation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which held a public meeting to congratulate the successful nationalist candidates. They protested that they could not attend a meeting which also wished to congratulate those who did not obey the Congress mandate. It is a singularly ill-conceived view of all that the Congress stands for to bring forward the excuse of mandates, when as in the Gaya and Cawnpore sessions, at Gauhati too the Congress policy must be revised to suit the present political conditions. It is against the best traditions of the Congress to nurse partisan feelings when the cry ought to be for all nationalists to close up their ranks, and we hope Swarajist leaders in this city will, with a moment's reflection, realise the folee of Mrs. Naidu's contention that unity must now be achieved at all costs.

THE "KHOTI" SYSTEM.

THE ACT OF 1880 AND ITS RESULTS.

(BY R. L. GHARAT.)

A Khoti Commission was appointed to investigate and ascertain the mode of settlement which would satisfy the views of all the parties concerned. The Commission's report led to the passing of the Khoti Act I of 1890. The Kolaba Khots petitioned Government to apply the Act to their villages, but were told to wait till the period of the guarantee for 27 years had run out. The guaranteed settlement having expired in 1892, the Khots again petitioned Government but to no purpose. One of the Khots then filed a suit against Government in 1893. The District Judge of Thana decided in 1905 in favour of the Khot, but the High Court in appeal held in 1911 that the expiring settlement would continue until a revision settlement was introduced. The revision settlement had been already introduced in 1902.

New Form of Agreement.

The Khots were thinking of filing fresh suits when in 1914 Government introduced a new form of agreement between Government and the Khots, which was calculated to deprive the Khots of their important rights. They refused to agree to such an agreement, and therefore, their villages were attached in 1915-16. Suits were filed by Khots. The Thana Court decided in favour of Government, but the High Court in appeal gave judgment in 1924 in favour of the Khots. The attachment was adjudged illegal, and Government were required to make good the loss the Khots sustained from the date of attachment. The amount of loss is being calculated by the District Court of Thana.

The Tenants' Grievances.

The tenants' grievances in Ratnagiri concern: (1) Veth or forced labour, (2) impounding of cattle, (3) police patils, (4) commutation of customary rents, (5) non-observance of rents fixed, (6) eviction from houses, (7) receipts of rent payments and (8) cutting of trees. Mr. Mountford has made careful enquiries into these complaints and suggested remedies where he found any grounds for any of them. In Kolaba the complainants are only the 'upri' tenants. They chiefly complain that the Khots (1) charge high rents, (2) give no receipts of rent payments, (3) exact Veth, (4) change tenants and (5) do not allow them to cut trees. Rents and changes of tenants depend on the agreement between the Khot and his tenants, while the trees standing on the Khot's lands can belong only to him. Mr. Mountford nowhere found in his inquiry actual Veth or labour without payment. The low wage is in exchange for privileges of grazing cattle on, and taking fuel, etc., from the Khot's varkas lands. Mr. G. A. Bhat, Pleader, Roha, writes: "In my Khoti village I paid my tenants the highest wage, viz., eight annas a day and told them to pay me the grazing fees according to Government scale. They did not like this arrangement. The Veth is also given in a peculiar way. When there is work only for ten men, fifty will come, and among them the majority will consist of old persons, women and children. They seldom attend before 8 a.m., and shortly after attendance five or six women go to cook food for the midday meal for the whole lot. The rest leave at about 11 a.m. to eat their meal and return at about 3 p.m. to leave the work again at 5 p.m. and go away with their wages. Thus they put in only about four hours' work during the whole day and cannot finish even the piece of work which ten ordinary labourers could do in a day. Veth work has thus proverbially come to mean very careless work."

Excess paid over Revenue Assessment.

The quasi-tenants paying land revenue and something over and above, and the permanent tenants paying customary rent which may be commutted, the commutation varying from three to four and a half times the assessment, in the Ratnagiri District, and the tenants-at-will paying rent agreed upon in both Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts, have to pay an excess over and above the revenue; but as they cultivate the Khots' lands, they have to abide by the agreements under which they do so. The case of the tenants-at-will is not different from that of their brethren in th Khalsa or Government rayatwari villages. To fix the amounts of rents and make the tenants-at-will permanent tenants Government will have to pass a Tenancy Act not only for Khoti villages but for all Khalsa Government villages as well, as rents in the Khoti villages are nearly similer to those in the Khalsa villages. Such an Act, however, will not be justified under present circumstances.

Wanted a Policy of Toleration.

In one of his articles Mr. Kanekar writes: "In forwarding Mr. Desai's report to the Collector, Mr. A. Cumine, Special Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri, wrote: 'It is melancholy to think that if these papers had only been looked out seventy years ago we should never have had a Khoti question at all.'' There is no doubt that every right-minded person would wish to see the condition of the poor agriculturists improved, but as the Khoti system is now long established, it cannot be abolished. Let us hope like Government that a more conciliatory and tolerant spirit between the parties will prevail and bring about some improvement If Government would not demand large increase of land revenue, the Khots and the landholders in Khalsa villages might be induced to follow their example.

THE BOMBAY MINISTRY.

DUTY OF ELECTED MEMBERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of the appointment of Ministers is urgent before the Bombay Government and will soon be decided.

Once these appointments are made nothing remains to be done in the whole of the triennium so far as this important matter is concerned. There is scarcely time for the elected members to meet or to exchange their views by correspondence. I, therefore, appeal to all the elected members through your columns to give their immediate attention to this matter and come to a definite conclusion.

Majority is the order of the day. All members tried their best to secure majority at th elections. What cause withholds them now to form a majority and see that the persons they choose are appointed Ministers? As stated above, there is no time for all the members to meet but the appointment of Ministers will not be delayed for this reason. I, therefore, suggest that party leaders should immediately be selected and their leaders in their turn should suggest the names of persons who in their opinion are best qualified to accept offices, I know there are difficulties in the way of the Swarajists and the Responsivists but I think there can be no difficulty for both of them if they so choose to support Independents like Dr. R. P. Paranjpe.—Yours, etc.,

A RESPONSIVIST.

Nov. 28.

MR. LALJI NARANJI DECLINES MINISTERSHIP.

MR. KAMBLI AS EDUCATION MINISTER?

Speculation is rife in Bombay and among members of the local Legislature as to the probable composition of the new ministry. According to a reliable report Mr. Lalji Naranji had been offered the portfolio of the Excise Minister but had declined to accept the offer. It is also reported that His Excellency the Governor is in communication with Mr. Kambli regarding the post of Education Minister.

THE FIGHT FOR RATIO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that at a lecture delivered by Prof. Wadia at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Saturday the 27th instant he earnestly appealed to our leaders and statesmen to rise to the occasion and to give up this foolish superfluous mistaken fight for the Ratio in favour of the larger question of Standard itself. (I take the words as reported in the "Times of India") I am unable to see that the fight for Ratio is either foolish or superfluous and will be glad if Prof. Wadia will be good enough to answer the following questions for my enlightenment:

1. Is money a standard measure or not?
2. What was India's Standard measure of value before Mints were closed?
3. What was the Standard measure of value since?
4. Should any Standard measure be changed without due provision for correct fulfilment of all contracts in the particular measure that had been superseded.

When I get an answer to these questions I hope to be able to show why men like me do not think this fight either foolish or superfluous.—Yours, etc.

B. V. MADON.

LOVERS OF FREEDOM, UNITE

INTERNAL STRIFE---NATION'S RUIN.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Speaking at a public meeting Swami Shradhananda made an appeal for unity in the Congress. Internal strife, he said, had nearly ruined the nation and sapped its strength to resist the bureaucracy. He wanted "all lovers of freedom" to strive for unity and to eliminate heat that had been engendered as a result of the recent elections.—F.P.

Notes of the Day.

In a Fix.

It is evident that the Foreign Powers in China who had forced that country to grant them the rights of extra-territoriality which offend the self-respect of every Chinese nationalist are now in a fix. They realise that they have to climb down from their former position of arrogance and superiority based upon the consciousness that the presence of their warships in the Treaty ports could always cow the Chinese into abject submission. They know that in South China, as the latest cables from Hankow indicate, the anti-foreign agitation has again taken a serious turn. So they hope that the publication of the report of the Commission on Extra Territoriality, which talks of judicial reform, will pacify the Peking Government at least. But the chief feature of the report is the demand that foreigners must be allowed to trade anywhere they like and Chinese opinion, whether in Northern or Southern China, is scarcely likely to tolerate the suggestion. The report admits that eventually the "unequal treaties" will have to be abolished, but until they are, the foreigners' protest that they are willing to meet the Chinese demands in a friendly spirit will be always suspec in the eyes of Chinese Nationalism.

Stalin's Triumph.

In an exhaustive review of the political situation in Russia on the eve of the Russian Communists' Conference on the 25th of last month, which, as the cables announced, resulted in the defeat of the Trotzky-Zinovieff group, a writer in the "Deutsche Zukunft" points out why Stalin scored so heavily over the Opposition. In Russia a struggle is going on for political supremacy between the working class interests who are actually in power and the agricultural interests who claim that their grievances are neglected under the operation of the "N.E.P." the New Economic Policy, which Stalin and the other leaders who swear by it are keen on pursuing steadily. They have the Red Army, officered by men from the working class on their side, they have the collaboration of the "Red Intelligentzia" mainly concentrated in towns and forming the backbone of the middle class, and they have with them too the "big farmers" who stand to gain by the policy of intelligent economic exploitation of the resources of the country, seeking foreign capital for that purpose. The extremists of the Opposition complain that this is going back from the ideal of the "Bolshevist State," but Stalin's victory at the Party Conference shows that Russia is keen on a Communist Republic where private property and private enterprise are to be allowed to exercise their activities under strict State regulations.

What Congressmen Can Achieve.

When Congressmen successfully capture local bodies and influence their working, officialism strongly resents the new spirit of self-respect and independence it has to encounter. Far too often is the prejudiced criticism made in official memoranda and by the apologists of officialdom in the Press that Nationalists, serving on local boards and municipalities only indulge in destructive verbal warfare. But the work of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as President of the Ahmedabad Municipality has been such an outstanding success that the Government of Bombay are compelled to acknowledge its excellence and to record their appreciation of the fact that the "Ahmedabad municipal administration shows a steady progress in almost every branch." Here is an example of what Congressmen can do. Mr. Vallabhbhai's success is due to the untiring energy and singleness of purpose which he has been devoting to his task and provides an example for other Nationalists to follow.

Shoulder to Shoulder.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the Labour M.P., declared in reply to an address of welcome from the workers in the Calcutta jute mills that the big task which Indian Labour had before it was to raise the position of the worker to the full status of manhood and womanhood. He assured them "that the Labour Party in every part of the civilised world stood shoulder to shoulder." This is encouraging news to the Indian working classes but they are entitled to know how far the British Labour Party means to put its ideas into practice regarding the insistence on securing "a footing of equal status" for the Indian worker "with the rest of the world." Unless he has equality of political status for his country with the other parts of the Empire, unless British Labour makes an honest attempt to secure for this country such equality, the lot of the Indian labourer will remain practically what it is at present, although there may be given to him doses of "welfare" legislation by a paternal government.

Communal Scholarships.

The University has accepted the offer of R4,25,000 from the Trustees of the Edalji Dinshaw Charities for the endowment of scholarships for technical education for the benefit of Parsi students. All things considered, the University has done well to accept the endowment. If wishing were having, we should certainly wish, as we suppose the University also would, for endowments without any communal restrictions But neither the University nor the donors can change their habits all of a sudden. Besides, the need for scholarships for technical education is so great that endowments for these would be welcome even if restricted. And, after all, communal emulation in giving is not so bad as that in taking and it cannot be forgotten that Parsi charity has been distinguished by its non-communal character. The time will yet come when charity, like the sun, will shine on all.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CHINA

ANTI-FOREIGN STRIKE.

FRENCH PEOPLE ALARMED

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Hankow.—The Britishers have cabled to the Foreign Office for additional protection in consequence of threatened general anti-foreign strike and boycott embracing servants, office workers and all Chinese in foreign employ. Arrangements are being made for the organisation of special constables, since the agitators are intimidating Chinese municipal police and are threatening their families. The French are taking up a very strong attitude, as a result of which, following a complaint to the military authorities, a soldier and a civilian were executed for creating disturbance in the French concession. The various concessions have made plans to store up food. —Reuter.

ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

DRASTIC CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Peking.—Conditional progressive relinquishment of extra-territoriality in China, as proposed the report of the recent extra-territoriality Commission, which sat at Peking. It is suggested that conditions of relinquishment should include entrusting administration of civil justice in China to the judiciary, effectively protected against abuse and adoption of programme for improvement of legal, judicial and prison systems, Pending the abolition of the system, extra-territoriality should be modified where necessary. The report declares, that it must be understood, that upon the relinquishment of extra-territoriality the nationals of the powers would enjoy the freedom of residence, trade and civil rights everywhere in China, in accordance with the general international practice and upon fair and equitable basis.—Reuter.

"PROTECT BRITISH NATIONALS."

"TIMES" ON CANTONESE ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 29.

The seriousness of the Cantonese advance in China is emphasised in a leader in "The Times" which says that it is a very serious and urgent matter. Foreign interests especially British are now very greatly endangered and for the British Government there is at present in international sphere no more greater question. Measures must be taken immediately to protect the British nationals who are endangered on the Yangtze and it must be clearly foreseen that opportunities of provoking further conflict are innumerable, that the worst enemies of Britain are watching to take advantage of them, that hesitation is most dangerous policy of all and to trust vaguely in some ultimate Chinese reaction against the Bolshevists is wholly unprofitable; for by the time reaction comes there may be very little left for us to save and the state of China herself may be appalling.—Reuter's Special Service.

COLLAPSE OF CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Peking.—The Chinese Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

GREATEST HISTORICAL EVENT.

COL. AMERY ON CENTRAL AUTHORITY'S POWERS

RUGBY, Nov. 28

Colonial Secretary Amery in an interview yesterday expressed the belief that the birth of the younger nations of the British Commonwealth which was registered by the Imperial Conference as a definite stage, in the development of the Empire would in future be noted as the greatest historical event in the world's history during the last 50 years. Those who feared that this recognition involved the removal of the central authority necessary to hold the Empire together, should remember that it was not the central authority but common loyalties, traditions ideals and interests combining to sustain the wish, to remain united that had bound the Empire together during the last half century.—B.O.W.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

ELLORE, November 29.

The eighth Andhra Provincial Conference met here amidst scenes of enthusiasm. Over 2,000 people attended including a large number of ladies. Over 500 delegates were registered. The leaders of the Tamil Nadu, Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Satyamurti and C. Rajagopalachari also attended the conference. Along with the political conference a khadi exhibition was opened by Mr. Rajagopalachari who dwelling on the political aspect of Khaddar said: Wear khaddar and you will be a walking national flag, a walking commandment and a walking warrior of national freedom.—Free Press.

PARTIES IN BENGAL.

CONGRESS PARTY, THE STRONGEST.

PROSPECTS OF A STABLE MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, November 29.

Elections to the Bengal Legislative Council are now practically over and only a few results yet remain to be announced. The Congress Party are the strongest single group with the Moslems coming second. The Moslems who, with one or two exceptions, have all been returned as non-Swarajists are composed of three groups namely, the followers of Sir Abdur Rahim, Dr. Suhrawardy's adherents and non-party men. The Independents who are Hindus include Sir P. C. Mitter, ex-Minister. The Responsivists now number two isstead of three as previously stated owing to one of them now disclaiming that he is a Responsivist.

PROSPECTS OF MINISTRY.

Political circles are already discussing the prospects of the formation of a stable ministry. It is stated that secret conclaves are being held in the houses of party leaders to make a sincere attempt to form a Ministry. It is understood that the Responsivists and some of the Independents are not enthusiastic over the formation of a ministry with a strong Moslem element.

The "Englishman" in a leading article today discusses at length the position of the parties and the possibilities of a stable ministry and observes, "It is as yet too early to prophesy whether the incentive of an opportunity for constructive nation-building work will prove strong enough to overcome those personal and communal jealousies which the manner in which the electoral campaign has been conducted has certainly done nothing to assuage. However luminous the prospect for a coalition ministry might appear it would still, as we believe, be for Government to seek to form a Ministry from such non-Swarajists elements as might be willing to risk the possibility of defeat. Government is pledged to do its best to work the Reforms and it would not be acting in accordance with the spirit of that pledge, should it decline to hazard loss of prestige which another defeat on the question of ministry would inflict upon it."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Elections of the President will be held in the last week of December and the Council will meet in the second or third week of January:

The state of parties in the new Council is:

CONGRESS	39
MOSLEMS	35
INDEPENDENTS	15
RESPONSIVISTS	2

compared with the last Council the strength of the Congress Party remains more or less the same with the difference that while in the last Council the party was composed of 23 Hindus and 16 Moslems, in the new Council with one or two exceptions the Party will be entirely Hindu.—A. P.

INTER-PARTY CO-OPERATION.

MR. JAIRAMDAS ON CONGRESS DUTY

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 29.

Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, formerly, Editor, the "Hindustan Times," Delhi, on his success in the recent election for the Bombay Legislative Council.

In the course of an interview to a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that before the term of the new councils expires, the country will have to face the appointment of the Statutory Commission on reforms. At no stage of history was our national movement divided into more parties and groups than to-day and if our legislators work in the new councils purely on non-party lines, the year 1929 will find the nation even more effective for joint action than to-day. He therefore was of opinion that Congress would be furthering the cause of Swaraj if it lays down at Gauhati a clear cut policy of inter-party co-operation, rather than emphasise party differences.—F.P.

C. P. COUNCIL SWARAJISTS

MEETING TO DISCUSS POLICY.

The Secretary, C. P. Provincial Congress wires from Jubbulpore, as under:—

The Hon. Seth Govindlass, Leader of the Congress Swaraj Party in Hindustani C.P., has issued an invitation to all the Congress Swarajist elected members of the Hindustani C.P., Marathi C.P., and Berar to meet at Jubbulpore on 5th December to elect the office-bearers of the Party and to discuss the policy and programme of the Party inside the Council.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES.

C. P. T. U. C.'S RESOLUTIONS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The Central Provinces Trade Union Congress Committee, in its yesterday's annual meeting, elected office-bearers and passed two resolutions regarding labour representations in the Central and Provincial legislatures.

The first resolution requests the Local Government to nominate only such person to the local Council who is selected by the Provincial Trade Union Committee and in another resolution, the Committee has asked for six Labour seats in the Provincial Council and one in the Assembly, for C.P. and Berar.—F.P.

THE CURRENCY GAMBLE.

SAD RECORD OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

AN EXPERIMENT AT INDIA'S COST.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S REJOINDER TO SIR BASIL.

We publish below the second part of the rejoinder of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to Sir Basil Blackett's Delhi speech. In his masterly analysis of the ratio issues raised by Sir Basil, Sir P. Thakurdas categorically states that the observation of the Finance Member regarding the recentease in the money market "only proves how difficult it is even for an expert like Sir Basil Blackett to judge of the real causes of the ease in the money market from such centres as Delhi and Simla. The "ease in the money market" on which Sir Basil Blackett congratulates himself is a proof of unhealthiness of the money market in India generally, and Calcutta and Bombay in particular."

FALLACY OF EASY MONEY MARKET.

Some of the arguments advanced by Sir Basil in defence of his handling of the Indian Currency Department till now strike me as being most novel. He assumes that those who think like me want him to intervene more in the management of currency till now by putting the ratio of 1s 4d. on the Statute Book in October 1924, when that ratio was available. Only a person of the eminent position of Sir Basil Blackett can escape ridicule when he makes such an assumption. If he had put 1s 4d. on the Statute in 1924 when it was available how would he have had to do more manipulation? If 1s 4d. has been maintained till now, surely it would not have been more difficult for Government to maintain 1s 4d. There can be no question at all of the exchange going over 1s. 4d. Since October 1924, if only a live ratio had been put on the Statute permitting people to tender gold whenever they wanted currency. Instead of this, Sir Basil Blackett threatened to oppose my Bills known as the 1s. 4d. Bills in 1924, and went on indirectly forcing the exchange to higher levels in accordance with his own plan, because the Government alone could give rupees at rates of exchange that they selected to make. I have already acknowledged unequivocally that it was a mercy, that Sir Basil insisted on the rate not being pushed higher than 1s. 6d., even when the India Office were looking out for a higher rate. Will Sir Basil say how the currency system would have had to be manipulated *more* with 1s. 4d. on the Statute Book in 1924 than with the dead ratio of two shillings on the Statute till to-day? Where does the question of "depreciating" the value of the rupee to 1s. 4d. come in 1924?

EXPANSION OF CURRENCY.

But Sir Basil's views regarding the expansion of currency are still more difficult to understand. He says that the present currency system puts an undue responsibility on the Government in the matter of expansion of currency. He wants that responsibility to be removed. Nobody will disagree with him. The trouble is that he wants it to be removed in a certain methods only, and the public of India can agree to that responsibility being transferred only to such quarters as will inspire their confidence. But that is a subject with which I will deal later. Sir Basil says that "behind the dislike of contraction and affection for expansion there seem to lurk not only the inflationary tendencies which were rampant a few years ago in the Continent of Europe." I really wonder how Sir Basil can make a comparison between the war-wrecked States in Europe that went in for the inflation that he refers to and the Indian Currency system. The inflation in Central European States was without any metallic backing and was correctly known as the freeworking of the State printing press. The prevention of expansion of currency in India that Sir Basil defends now is the prevention of the normal expansion which a growing population and trade required and which, according to the Government of India's own telegram to the Secretary of State in October 1924 had brought India almost to the verge of a crisis. Does Sir Basil now forget his own telegrams to the Secretary of State which are printed in Appendix 98 of the Report? If he remembers them he is bound to admit that in order to secure a permanently higher rate than 1s. 4d. he deliberately followed a policy of withholding the normal expansion in the Indian currency. Late on in October 1924, when he discovered that the screw could not be driven in tighter he had to plead before the India Office, as we now know, and India is grateful to him for that pleading of his. But of course India cannot overlook that Sir Basil put himself in the position of having to plead thus, because he was a party to an unnatural policy viz: cutting out gold for tender to the Indian Currency Department owing to the maintenance of the dead ratio. And pray, will Sir Basil name another country in the world, where the Finance Member would dare to tell his audience whether in an University Building, or on the floor of a Legislature, that what he now presents as a *fait ...accompli.* should be approved, adopted and passed, irrespective of the means employed to reach his goal. Had the Government of India not taken advantage of the dead two shillings ratio, on the Statute,—a legacy of the Babynton Smith Committee,—to achieve what they claim to have achieved till now? If they did, how does it lie with their representative to ask the country to forget that the rate thus achieved is artificial, reached artificially and maintained artificially, under a system which is so artificial as cannot claim even a parallel to it in any other country in the world with similar conditions as India since 1919? The country will wait for my learned friend's full reply to this.

"MONEY MARKET" TEST.

The state of the Finance Member that the "recent ease in the money market belies the accusation that the Government have been making money tight," only proves how difficult it is even for an expert like Sir Basil Blackett to judge of the real causes of the ease in the money market from such centres as Delhi and Simla. The "ease in the money market" on which Sir Basil congratulates himself has been construed by a prominent English Broker in Calcutta as a proof of the unhealthiness of the money market in India generally, and in Calcutta and Bombay in particular. Surely Sir Basil has not come to believe that India is so rich that, whilst the Bank rates in America and London are in the neighbourhood of 5 per cent., a four per cent. Bank Rate and a half per cent. call money rate in India at present are natural, and show the normal conditions of things here. I am afraid the Finance Member is misleading himself, or that his officers at the various centres do not keep him in touch with what the commercial community think of what he calls" "the recent ease in the money market." I would refer the Finance Member to paragraph 190 of the Commission's Report, where even my colleagues have expressed themselves differently. I do not think it necessary to quote the paragraph here, but a perusal of it by the Finance Member would be useful to him.

I shall quote the latest news on this score which appears in the "Indian Daily Mail" of 27th instant from Nagpur. The "Indian Daily Mail's" own correspondent at Nagpur writing on 24th instant, says:—

"Adding to it, a correspondent writes, the starved finance of the past three years, there never reigned a tighter money market than to-day for ten years past. Consequently land values have gone down to nearly one-half and it will be difficult especially for the people of the West Berar to pay their share of land revenues. Agriculture will have to be highly financed this year if the industry is to thrive."

THE GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

Regarding the Gold Bullion Standard I cannot understand what Sir Basil means when he says that "Honest criticism will be welcomed provided that it is constructive and unbiassed." Personally I have taken all criticism of the Currency Commission Report as being honest and unbiassed. In the matter of the currency of a country every son of the soil has a right to criticize when a change is made. His earnings, savings and obligations are inextricably connected with the currency system of his country. Any criticism must therefore be presumed, until proved otherwise, to be honest. How can Sir Basil Blackett presume any bias in such criticism! Of all the changes a government may make in the Statutes of a country those affecting the currency of a country must be looked upon as the most far reaching and therefore regarded with a peculiar sanctity. This is the view that I take of the birthright of every Indian to criticise the currency policy and relevant Statutes of this country. I would extend the same privilege to all non-Indians in the country if they kept their eyes closely fixed on the best interests of the sons of the soil 'first,' and asked only for such changes beneficial to themselves as would not prejudice the former.

I am aware that the Gold Bullion Standard has not met with the general approval of the people of India. Personally I fear that there is perhaps a little misunderstanding and certainly a good deal of impatience in this connection. I have no doubt that the impatience is due to the very sad record of the Government of India regarding the Indian Currency system till now. It must be recognised by the Government that this is a handicap for which they must make allowances as they have brought it on themselves. I feel that in order to satisfy the country the Government will have to get away from the idea of sticking to the Royal Commission's recommendations only, and will have to meet the people's wishes to the point that will inspire confidence. I personally still believe that the Gold Bullion Standard with the additional precautions that I have named in paras 51 and 52 of my Minute, viz: non-

(Continued on next page).

MINISTRY IN MADRAS,

JUSTICE PARTY'S MANOEUVERS

PANAGAL TO EXIT FROM MINISTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, November 29.

The constitution of a stable Ministry in Madras appears to be very taxing to His Excellency the Governor. Though the old Ministers are due to tender their resignations, the personnel of the new Ministry has not yet been decided upon and this is giving rise to all kinds of manoeuvres. But one thing seems to have been decided upon, namely that neither the Rajah of Panagal nor Sir A. P. Patro is to find a place in the Ministry. This much having been more or less made a settled fact, the Justicites appear to be making frantic efforts to secure a place in the thought of the Independent Party whose newly elected leader, Dr. P. Subbaroyan is reported to have had an interview with the Governor this morning. But yet the Rajah Saheb has not given up his hopes. It is learnt that a prominent member of the Justice Party approached the leader of the Independent Party with the suggestion that, if they would be willing to take at least one of their partymen in the Cabinet and promise their support to the Rajah Saheb for the Presidentship, they would support the Independent Ministry. But this offer seems to have been rejected.

MR. CHINTAMANI ELECTED.

PARTABGARH, Nov. 28.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of the "Leader," Allahabad, has been declared elected to the U. P. Legislative Council by a majority of 2,254 votes in the Partabgarh constituency. No less than four other candidates including a Swarajist contested this seat. The result of the polling was as follows:—Chintamani 4,064 votes. Radhe Bihari Misra 1,810, Kunwar Bihari Mathur 1,554, Ramdas 810, and Moti Prasad Sinha eight.—A. P.

THE ONLY NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

FATE OF OTHER PARTIES.

PATNA, Nov. 29.

Addressing a crowded audience, Pandit Motilal Nehru appealed for support to the Congress candidates and replied to the various charges levelled against the Swaraj Party and himself personally as leader of that party by Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai.

SWARAJIST FAILURE DUE TO INDEPENDENTS.

Panditji said Congress was the only national organisation serving the people of this country for the last 42 years. Other organisations, that they found to-day, had come into being only for election purposes and they would be found nowhere after the election. Whatever the Swaraj Party might have done before its programme was adopted by the Congress, the latter was not responsible for the same. If the Swaraj Party was not able to do anything at the later stage of their council career, it was because the Independents in the Assembly had withdrawn their support and the Swarajists by themselves were not strong enough. They therefore came out. It was for the people to give them sufficient strength by sending them in a majority in the legislatures so that they may be able to carry out their manly programme.—F. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Lord Linlithgow, President and members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture arrived to-day by special train from Madras and were received on the platform by the Hon. Nawabali Choudhury, Member in charge of Agriculture and other Government officials. After introductions his Lordship, in the course of a short conversation, assured the representatives of ryots of his sympathy. Date of sitting of the Commission in Calcutta is not yet definitely settled.—F.P.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

BANARES, Nov. 29

The 20th session of the U.P. Political Conference, which was postponed for a month owing to the election, will be held on December 5, 6 and 7 at Kashipur (Naunital). Sjt. Shivaprasad Gupta has been elected President.

A great difference of opinion has arisen in the Congress ranks, in regard to the policy to be carried out in the Councils and in view of this, the session is considered to be of great importance. A Khadi Exhibition is also being organised for the occasion.—Free Press.

MR. G. S. RAGHAVAN RESIGNS EDITORSHIP.

LAHORE, November 29.

Owing to very serious differences with the proprietors in regard to the policy of the paper, Mr. G. S. Raghavan has resigned the editorship of the "Hindu Herald" with effect from to-day.—Free Press.

"AYRSHIRE ON FIRE."

FUTILE EFFORTS TO SUBDUE FLAME.

STEAMER FINDS WATERY GRAVE.

COLOMBO, November 29.

Steamer "Ayrshire" which left Colombo on last Friday for Europe was discovered to be on fire 300 miles from Colombo, off Minicoy Lighthouse. The "City of Nagpur" picked up S.O.S. and stood by while unsuccessful efforts were made to subdue the outbreak. All on board the "Ayrshire" were transferred to "Nagpur." H.M.S. sloop "Lupin" was also present when the captain of "Ayrshire" seeing that her condition had become hopeless abandoned the steamer and she soon sank.—A. P.

FLAT RACING RESULTS

PEERS GOOD LUCK

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Four peers head the list of the winning owners, during the past flat racing season, namely, Woolavington with 47,041 sterling. Derby 35,433, Astor 24,187 and Rosebery 15,832 after which come Sir Abe Bailey, Solly Joel and Aga Khan. The most successful trainer is F. Darling with 63,635 sterling. T. Weston with 95 firsts and percentage 15.54 heads winning jockeys followed by F. Fox with 74 wins, Elliott is the fourth with 70 and Donoghue sixth with 61. Coronach is the best winning horse with 39,624 sterling and Colorado next with 10,610.—Reuter Special Service.

DARING FASCISTS IN GERMANY.

PRESIDENT OF REICHSTAG SHOT AT

BERLIN, Nov. 29

While Herr Loebe, President of Reichstag was addressing a Socialist-labour demonstration in the Square, a Fascist fired a shot from a tramcar, the bullet grazing his head. The members of the Republican organisation and the indignant crowd thereupon pulled out a dozen uniformed Fascists from the tram and roughly handled them. Uniformed members of the Republican organisation intervened and protected the Fascists until they were taken in custody by the police. Two revolvers, dagger slings and a large quantity of ammunition were found in the possession of the Fascists.—Reuter.

HUGE AIRSHIP SHED AT CARDINGTON.

RUGBY, Nov. 28.

The Air Ministry contemplate the construction of a second huge airship shed at Cardington. The one now building will accommodate R101 and the new shed is designed for the second state airship which is being built for the Government by a private firm. Both the vessels will be completed by the end of the next year. The only shed in the Empire comparable in size to those at Cardington is now nearing completion at Karachi in India. In view of the Imperial Conference discussion, it is expected that Canada's lead in erecting suitable mooring masts for the new airships will be followed by the other Dominions.—B.O.W.

FROM GENERAL TO FIELD MARSHAL.

SIR C. JAGOB'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

General Sir Claud Jacob has been created Field Marshal.—Reuter.

Sir Claud Jacob, entered the Army in 1882 and became a Major in the Indian army in 1901. He subsequently rose to many places of distinction. He became the Chief of the General Staff, India in 1920-1924, and the Commander-in-chief in 1925. He has seen service in Zaob valley, North Western Frontier and in the Great European War. He was A. D. C. General to the King in 1920-24.

DELHI, Nov. 29.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the promotion of General Sir Claud Jacob to Field Marshal.—A. P.

LEATHER CASE MISSING.

KOLHAPUR OFFICIAL ROBBED.

MADRAS, November 29.

Report is received of a daring theft in a railway train between Harihar and Birur stations on the Bangalore-Poona metre gauge line of the M. and S. M. Railway. On the night of Friday, last, it is reported, the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur who was travelling in a passenger train from Poona to Bangalore with a leather case containing currency notes to the value of eleven thousand rupees, retired to his berth when the train was nearing Harihar station. On getting up at the next station he found the leather case missing. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

BOMBAY'SNEW MINISTERS

WILL DR. PRANJPYE BE ONE OF THEM?

POONA CITY ELECTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

The election to the Bombay Legislative Council for Poona City takes place on Thursday the 2nd instant. As the polling day is drawing nearer and nearer, canvassing campaign of the five candidates that are in the field, is becoming more and more vigorous. Of the five candidates, Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Responsivist) seems to be a favourite with the City electorate. He has been backed by influential people of all professions and classes, and from his reports his workers submit from day to day, it appears that Mr. Chandrachud will be backed more substantially than any other candidate in the lists. The campaign of the Congress candidate, Rao Bahadur Lallubhai, has, though calmed after the death of Dr. Lohokare, has taken on a new electric force as it were. Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, Mr. V. G. Joshi of the Chitra-shala Press, Mr. G. N. Kanitkar of Chindwara School and few others of the No-change Party are seen carrying on agitation in favour of the Congress candidate. Mr. G. N. Kanitkar has given a shock to Poona public life by issuing one or two pamphlets which intelligent readers have condemned in strong words, and they have begun to feel sorry that the election campaign should be sullied by such propaganda as was carried on by the "Indian National Herald" against Mr. Jayakar.

DR. KETKAR'S CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Ketkar has also commenced his campaign by visiting the groups of voters and issuing his manifesto. The candidature of Dr. Ketkar is supported by the son of late Lokamanya Tilak. People have been wondering how the son of Lokamanya Tilak, could be supporting the candidature of a person who stands little chance of success, but who would secure a few votes to endanger the position of the candidate set up by the Responsive Co-operation Party which is known to be the successor of Lokamanya Tilak's Congress Democratic Party. But this is Poona, and no miracle is impossible of happening in this city. The 3rd of December is the day fixed for counting of votes, and the tension and the strain that is being put upon public feeling, on account of these currents and cross-currents created by the various candidates and their canvassing work, will be over after that date, and Poona will again resume its normal tenor.

Last week has been a week of triumphs for Poona City. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party was declared elected with thumping majority to the Legislative Assembly. There is a difference of nearly 3,500 votes between him and the next successful candidate Mr. S. N. Haji. The fact to be noted about Mr. N. C. Kelkar's success is that he had resigned after the Congress as a protest, against the Swarajist policy of obstruction. The number of votes he secured is nearly equal to that he got in 1923. Mr. Haji is felt to be a good addition to the Assembly from the Central Division.

DR. PARANJPYE'S TRIUMPH

The second triumph for Poona was the election of Dr. Paranjpye, apart from all party considerations, he is thought to be an ornament of Poona, and such are his amiable qualities, that even his political enemies have a kind of regard for him. He has secured votes more than the combined total of Dr. Deshmukh and Barrister Bantista. This fact shows how popular he is with the University electorate. The next question that is asked about Dr. Paranjpye is whether he would be appointed a Minister. The chanees, however, for him of being nominated a Minister are few and far between. But it is spoken about in the City that he may try to fill the Presidentship of the Legislative Council. It is said that he will get the full support of Government in his election, and the present constitution of the Council raises the hopes that his candidature for the Presidentship will not be opposed by other persons also. The only point against him is, that for three years, his public life will be to all practical purposes closed. Should he belie the promises of bringing about University Reform given in his manifesto, by becoming the President, and thus ceasing to be an active member of the Council, that is the point which will go to decide Dr. Paranjpye's future.

The third triumph is that of Sardar Abasaheb Mujumdar against Rao Bahadur Garud of Dhulia. Mr. Mujumdar was a member of the last Council, and he had endeared himself to other M.L.C.'s by Mr. Mutalik fully justifies his election by serving the peoples' interest in the Assembly. Mr. Mujumdar will have to vindicate his position as a representative, by serving popular cause in the Council, in a bolder way than he did during the last three years.

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS.

The appointment of three Ministers is being unofficially canvassed in Poona. Will Mr. Khaserao Powar (Poona District) be one of the Ministers? Whether it is so or no, non-Brahmin Party, though sent in with overwhelming votes, it will be divided in its loyalty to its two leaders, Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Powar. In Maharashtra, Mr. Powar's name is heard, so in Karnatak, Rao Bahadur Kambli is spoken of as almost a sure Minister. If these two are appointed, there remains only one seat which must go to Sindh, and especially to Sind Mahommedan. But soon after the 6th of December, the cat will be out of the gurbernatorial bag, and the public will know of what particular colour each of the three is, and in what direction it jumps.

"DO AWAY WITH PRETENCES."

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL FOR UNION OF PARTIES.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha addressed a well-attended meeting on Monday evening, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on the burning topics of the day and the unity within the Congress Camp. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was in the chair.

ULTIMATE DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

In her spirited appeal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu emphasized that the ultimate duty of all the true patriots in the country was to bring about a harmonious unity within the Congress Camp. The country was passing through very hard times and could not afford to have a divided house. Indians with any sense of justice could not rejoice in Party triumphs. Mrs. Naidu added that her views on the question of unity were well-known. She was not at all swayed by any personal prejudices. Introducing the speakers of the evening Mrs. Naidu said that Messrs. Bharucha and Mehta were devoted and selfless workers in the larger cause of an immediate unity in the nation. They had no person axe to grind and their efforts should, therefore, be sympathised and actively supported by one and all.

WHAT ACHES INDIA AT PRESENT?

In his most comprehensive survey of the social, political and economic situation of India, Mr. B. F. Bharucha deplored the inattention of the leaders of the country to the burning topics of the day. In the din and strife of elections, the most urgent needs of the country were conveniently forgotten. Especially the question of economic ruination of India had not been receiving the adequate attention which it ought to receive. Trade, commerce, industry, everything had come to a standstill and the teeming millions were callously disregarded. Continuing, the speaker warned the public against the heavy commitments in the bungle of Sakkar Barrage. It was coming in the wake of Bombay Reclamation and it needed a great agitation for its removal.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The remedy for all these grievances, proceeded the speaker, was no where to be found except in the strength of the Indian National Congress. He, therefore, wanted the Congress to be a united body fighting tooth and nail for the maintenance of the country's interests.

"NOT A CHORUS GIRL."

Mr. Jayasukhalal K. Mehta who followed, was at pains to note that there were eleven parties in the new Legislative Council of Bombay. Referring to the deliberations of the Imperial Conference recently held in England, he observed that the Conference had made the position of India absolutely clear. The dismal fate of the country was going to remain unchanged for good many years to come. Surely the position of India was not going to be that of a "chorus girl" of the Empire as the Maharajah of Burdwan was pleased to remark in his speech at the Conference. The speaker was sorry to find that the leaders were fiddling on petty luxuries. They were no better than "Nero" who was fiddling, even when Rome was burning.

UNITE AND AGITATE.

Mr. J. K. Mehta emphasized that the only solution of all the difficult problems before the country, lay in closing up the ranks and strengthening the Congress. The principles of Khaddar and Non-co-operation ought to be firmly established at all costs. The speaker deprecated the cry of certain leaders to go back to Amritsar. He affirmed that the country had moved too much to go back so far back as that.

DO AWAY WITH PRETENCES.

In her closing remarks, Mrs. Naidu asked the leaders to do away with pretences and idle shibholeths and unite in a common cause. Party and party labels were pardonable luxuries for the countries that had attained their freedom and not, in any case, for India. Coming to the Congress, she maintained that the Congress was the grand Parliament of the nation and ought to be respected as such. She assured the people that the Congress would safeguard the interests of the minorities and would change its programme according to the needs of the country.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers brought the proceedings to a close.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE TO HALALKORES.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A lively and heated discussion took place on Monday at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation when Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved a resolution not to discontinue the allowance to the halalkhores even if they were newly employed. To redress this grievance the halalkhores had gone on strike a few moons ago, but in spite of an assurance that their application would be favourably considered nothing was done so far; hence the resolution in the Corporatoin

Another interesting resolution was moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, for an enquiry into an alleged scandal of a Municipal officer. The Corporation sent this matter to the Commissioner for report.

FILTHY VALPAKHADY CHAWLS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved a resolution drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the insanitary and filthy condition of the Valpakhady and adjacent chawls where Municipal halalkhors and sweepers are housed and requested him to take steps to provide them with decent housing accommodation.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

TREAT THE MENIALS AS HUMAN BEINGS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved: "That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the extraordinary allowance of Rs. 5 hitherto paid to the scavengers, sweepers, halalkores, cart drivers, etc., should not be discontinued even in the case of new comers."

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay seconded the proposi-

"ASTOUNDING ATTITUDE!"

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed the motion and who said, he could get the workmen at characterised the attitude of some members of the Corporation as astounding inasmuch as they did not wish to increase taxation and at the same time wanted to increase the expenditure. He drew the attention of the house to the statement of the Health Officer who said that he could get workmen at cheaper wages than that obtained at present.

Mr. Nariman: Shame, shame.

Mr. Tairsee:—You do not want to increase taxation and at the time time you are giving away the source of income. You may call shame, and I wish you the joy of it.

Mr. K. F. Nariman regretted that the poor sweepers were exploited while the executive officers were generously treated.

Dr. S. S. Bathiwalla moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee.

LOOK FROM BUSINESS POINT.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi agreed with Dr. Batliwalla and urged the house to look from a business point of view.

Mr. B. G. Horniman supported the mo-

NO ALLOWANCE TO NEW ONES.

The Commissioner said the Standing Committee were considering from time to time how the special allowance given to their employees was to be curtailed. They found that the allowance to the menial service cost them Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 lakhs per annum. They came to the conclusion that comparing the cost of living as prevailed in 1914 and 1918 the extraordinary circumstances had ceased to exist and therefore they recommended that only in the case of new men the allowance should be done away with. If the Corporation was bent upon giving the allowance to all, he left the matter entirely to their discretion.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia further supported the resolution.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

On the question being put to the vote, the amendment was lost and the resolution was declared carried.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved:—"That a Committee consisting of the President, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report whether as disclosed in the document, placed on the Table and sealed, an attempt was made by a superior officer of the Mechanical Engineer's Department to create false evidence about his innocence."

Mr. Jamnadas said an attempt had been made to forge a document by one of their officers to create a false evidence about his innocence in a bribery case and certain employees were told to subscribe their signatures to it.

He, therefore, submitted that for the good name of the Corporation they would institute an enquiry.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

A QUESTION FOR COURT TO DECIDE.

The Commissioner said what Mr. Jamnadas stated might be facts or not facts. In any way it was a question for a criminal court to decide and the officer concerned should be given an opportunity to clear his character in a court of law and it was no use for the Corporation to usurp the function of a criminal court.

The question being put to the vote the amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

WHAT CITY FATHERS SHOULD DO.

The follwing proposition of Dr. D. B. Master was then defeated after a cursory discussion:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that whenever, in future, a strike of scavengers or halalkores breaks out in the City, members of the Corporation of the different wards of the City should form themselves into Committees of their own wards and help the Commissioner as much as possible, with the assistance of some of the prominent persons of their own wards, to carry out the cleansing work of the City, during the time of the strike.

That the President be requested to call an urgent informal meeting of the Corporation, as early as possible, after the outbreak of such a strike, to consider steps to be taken for carrying out the conservancy work of the City which may be considered practicable for the time being."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

THE CURRENCY GAMBLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

interference with the free inflow of gold will before long get the people of India to the point where they want to be, viz: a full gold standard with gold currency. But I am a great believer in doing things only with the consent of the people for whom the currency is meant, and, if Sir Basil Blackett wishes to discuss the question of the Standard with the representatives of the people on this basis I am at his disposal. I believe that the people at large and the Indian commercial community in particular are wide awake to the fact that Rome was not built in a day. If their misunderstanding and misapprehensions, if any, are properly cleared, they will not expect Government to do wonders at one stroke, but, they will still want guarantees and unequivocal statements on the Statute regarding whatever may be promised them to-day. In such a spirit they would be more than reasonable rather than destructive as Sir Basil fears.

ADEQUACY OF RESOURCES.

The success of any scheme for the adoption of the Gold Standard with gold currency on which the people of India have set their heart necessarily depends on the adequacy of the resources of the Government of India. Anything which instead of strengthening these resources weakens them must be acknowledged as delaying if not making impossible the achievement of the desired goal. Unfortunately for this ideal, which is accepted by Sir Basil and the Commission, the sacrifice of the gold holdings in the Currency Department in the effort to maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio must defeat the main objective towards which all want to move. It is therefore very important to consider the strength of these resources and the way in which they are being dealt with at present.

DEFLATION AND DEPLETION

UNFAIR USE OF GOVT'S POWERS

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The latest reported deflation of currency and the corresponding depletion of reserves were condemned by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, in the course of an interview to the Free Press.

COMMISSION'S HALF-WAY HOUSE.

He said it was an unfair use of the powers of the Government of India in their obstinate pursuit of the 18d. ratio. It seemed to him obvious that there could be no question of building up strong gold reserves for the so-called bullion standard in the face of such operations and that the half-way house, which the Currency Commission expected, would lead eventually to a real gold currency. If India needed it, a currency for which Sir Basil professes such sympathy, seems likely on the other hand to lead backwards to the cherished intentions of the India Office to revert back to a gold exchange standard that might be controlled from Whitehall.

It was also difficult, said, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar to say how the proposal for the establishment of a Central Reserve Bank was likely to develop in these circumstances. —F. P.

GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT.

INDIAN LADIES' POOR SUPPORT.

The first annual general meeting of the Girl Guides Association of Bombay was held at Town Hall on Monday evening, Mrs. Eastley, the Division Commissioner presiding. Lady Tata and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas were present among others.

At the outset, Mrs. Eastley explained the object of the night's meeting which was the first of its kind. She appealed to those present for their actve sympathy and support in the expansion of the Girl Guide movement. She regretted the lack of support from Indian ladies. Indian ladies were needed to train the guides, and those speaking Marathi were badly needed. She hoped that the Indian ladies would respond to her appeal.

Mrs. Maconochie, the Divisional Secretary then read out the annual report of the Association. There were five districts under the Association and attached to them were 106 Guiders, 712 Guides. 314 Blue birds and 34 Rangers. The motto of the Girls Guides was "Be prepared," but they were also being trained for public service. The Bombay Guides had helped two public functions including the Baby Week. There were some new companies started in Thana, Nasik and Mammad recently. The Association held the annual rally of the guides and guiders during the year and Mrs. Taylor had delivered lectures to elders guides on First aid. The Port Trust had erected a bathing hut for the guides at the Back Bay during the year.

The balance sheet of the Association could not be read at the meeting as the treasurer was out of Bombay.

Lady Tata, Miss Richards and Miss Bevis then spoke on Girl Guiding and its necessity.

The Guides and the Blue birds from the four districts of Bombay then gave some demonstrations of Girl Guiding.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was passed with acclamation.

The meeting then terminated.

THE LATE SIR L. A. SHAH.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE'S TRIBUTE

In a meeting of the Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, held on Saturday, the 27th instant, the following Resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that the Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, places on record their deep regret and sense of great loss to the City, the Presidency and the country caused by the death of the Hon. Justice Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt. He took great interest in the Medical Relief League and had great sympathy with its work. He once did it honour to preside at its Annual Gathering. The Governing Council offers their sincere condolences to Lady Shah and the other members of the family."

GIRL SCHOOL'S IRREPARABLE LOSS

The following resolution was passed by a special meeting of the electorate of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Bombay, on Sunday last when Mr. K. M. Jhaveri presided:—"That the special meeting of the Electorate places on record, with much regret, the deep sense of the profound and irreparable loss it has suffered in the sad, sudden and untimely death of Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., president of the institution. He was very actively connected with this institution ever since its foundation and of which he was the president for ten years. During this period he rendered very valuable as well as useful services to the institution in which he took a keen and abiding interest. May his soul rest in peace! and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Shah and the other members of his family."

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE SEAT.

MR. HANSABEN MEHTA'S CONDIDATURE.

Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, wife of Dr. Jiwraj Mehta, Dean, Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College is standing as a candidate for one of the two seats rendered vacant in the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mrs. Mehta is author of a number of children's books in Gujarati and takes great interest in women's educational progress.

Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, B.A., L.M and S., one of the two retiring co-opted members of the Municipal Schools Committee is standing for re-election. Dr. Miss Nowrange has served on the Schools Committee for six years. She is a fellow of the Bombay University and is also connected with various social and educational activities in the city.

WATER SUPPLY IN JAMKHANDI

A Jamkhandi correspondent writes;—The citizens of Jamkhandi celebrated on Wednesday, the birthday anniversary of their young Ruler, Shrimant Shankarrao Appasaheb who was invested with the full powers of his State in May last. In the afternoon people assembled in a Darbar and congratulated the Chief and offered prayers for the welfare of the Chief and his family. In replying to their congratulations the Chief referred to the question of water supply which had already engaged the attention of the late Chief and the Council of Regency. He publicly announced his intention to take up the scheme which had already been elaborately prepared by Mr. Maddocks, Sanitary Engineer to the Bombay Government and was expected to cost about 5 1|2 lakhs of rupees. He added that the question of water supply and of giving a High School to Kundgol were also engaging his attention. The starting of the proposed Technical School in memory of his beloved father was already in hand.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, November 29.

S. S. "City of Valencia," Capt. Ewing from Liverpool.

S. S. "Aras", Capt. Davis from Abadan.

S. S. "Genoa," Capt. Bonzanino, from Genoa.

S. S. "Nile," Capt. Milde, from New York.

LOADING.

Bombay, November 29.

Steamer "City of Dunedin," for New York.

Steamer "Borneo Maru," for Kobe.

Steamer "Khandalla," for Durban.

S. S. "Aras."—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer "Aras," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. "Genoa."—The M. Italiana steamer "Genoa," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Nile."—The Volkart Bros.' steamer "Nile," arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

ANDHRA LETTER.

JUSTICITES ROUTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAMP COCANADA, Nov. 26.

The general elections have come and gone. The results for all the 98 elected seats in the Madras Legislative Council are now before the public. While it is difficult to classify the members, it may be roughly estimated that there are 47 Congressmen, 32 Independents and 19 Justicites. The Andhra and the Tamil Congress Committees have exerted themselves to the utmost and gave a death-blow to communalism in the presidency.

It is interesting to note how the Justice Party whose sole plank is communalism with a vengeance, has been routed in the elections. The Rajah of Panagal, the leader of the party has succeeded by a narrow majority of three votes in a constituency, which has been well-known as his pocket-borough. Sir A. P. Patro, the Education Minister narrowly escaped defeat in Ganjam, and an election suit is contemplated against him. The Development Minister, Sir T. Sivagnanam Pillai, whose only virtue was his golden silence, was unseated by a member of his own party. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu, the Development Minister in the first reformed council, who is second only to the Rajah of Panagal in the exploitation of communalism was heavily defeated by the Congress in East Godavari, there being a difference of nearly 9,000 votes between him and the second Congress candidate, who succeeded. Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the brain of the Party was left in the lurch by the electorate in Chingelput to ruminate over his past. Prof. Ratnaswamy, the esteemed President of the Legislature, who, though otherwise an estimable gentleman, has recently shown his partiality to the Justice Party in giving his rulings with regard to the motions on the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill met with a severe reverse at the hands of an Independent.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, despite his long past record of public work was taught a lesson by the electors of Anantapur, for his recent somersault, in deserting the post of nationalism and taking shelter under the roof of the Justice Party. A Council secretary too, of Justice persuasion was deservedly thrown out, while Mr. T. M. Narasinhacharlu, a Brahmin ally of the Justice Party shared the same fate. Thus the clique of communalism was destroyed, and the Rajah of Panagal was reduced to the position of a leader without a following.

Speaking exclusively of Andhradesa, 20 Congressmen out of 28 candidates have been returned, East Godavary, West Godavary, Cuddapah, and Anantapur being exclusively represented by the Congress. Notable gentlemen returned are Mr. C. V. S. Narasimharaju, Leader of the Opposition in the last Council, Visvanath Dass Mahasayo, the unfortunate victim of Panagal, since acquitted in a prosecution, K. V. R. Swamy, President-elect of the ensuing Andhra Provincial Conference, A. Kalesvararao, Municipal Chairman of Bezwada, and Mr. G. Harisarvottamarao, Member, A.I.C.C. It should also be noted that Mr. G. Ramesvarao, the only Responsivist candidate for the local Council was defeated.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

As regards the Legislative Assembly, all the four Congress candidates were returned with thumping majorities. Mr. V. V. Jogiah for Ganjam cum Vizagapatam, Mr. T. Prakasam for Godavari cum Krishna, Mr. B. Perumalnaidu for Guntur cum Nellore were the Congressmen returned for the Assembly while Mr. C. Doraswami Iyengar, the sitting Swarajist member, for Chittor cum Ceded Districts was re-elected, unopposed. In Tamilnadu five Congressmen were returned for the Assembly only one seat, for Malabar being captured by an Independent.

A word or two must be said of the contest for the Godavari cum Krishna seat in the Assembly. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandrarao Pantulu, an old time Liberal of the Gokhale School of Politics, and the Vice-President of the Independent Party in the last Assembly, re-sought election for the same constituency, Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, entered the lists on behalf of the Congess. Mr. Ramchandrarao joined the Responsivist Party. Mr. Prakasam came out successful in the contest defeating his rival by a majority of 11 thousand votes. Thus the only Responsivist candidates for the Assembly from Andhra was defeated.

NATIONAL FLAG KEPT FLYING.

The "benighted" Presidency has cast off its "benightedness" and has kept the national flag flying, by returning nine strong Swarajists to the Assembly, men, indeed, of the calibre of Messrs. Prakasam, Sreenivasa Iyengar, Doraswamy Iyengar, and Rangaswami, while for the Madras Council 47 patriotic Congressmen were returned. It is hoped that other provinces will follow the noble example set by Andhradesa and Tamilnadu and send Congressmen with overwhelming majority to the Legislatures.

CHAUK SHOOTING CASE.

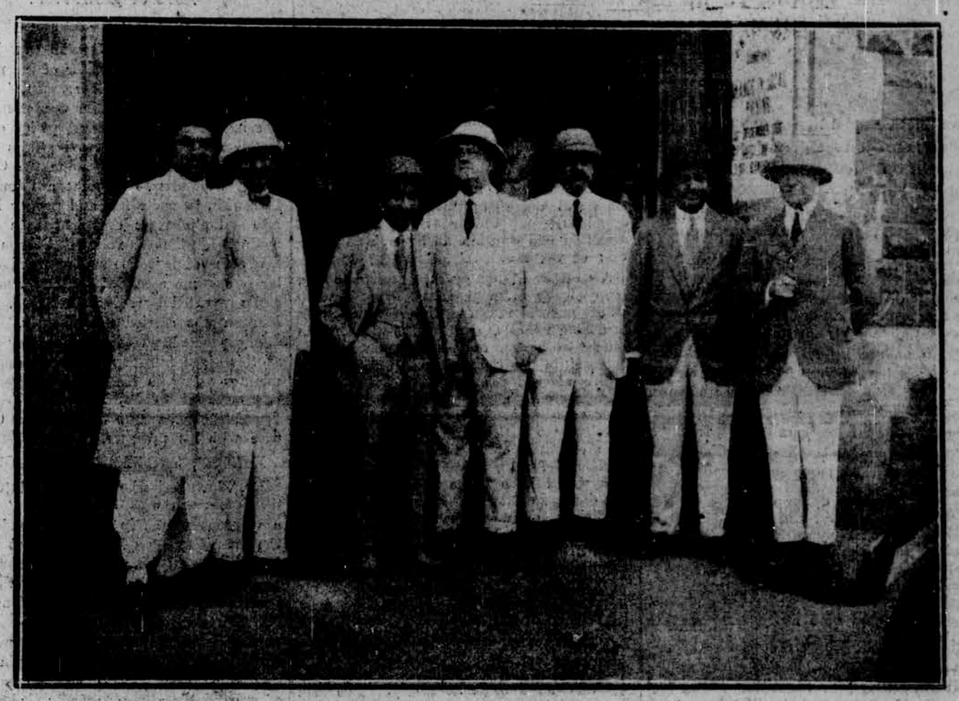
RANGOON, November 29.

The Chauk shooting case in which an American driller named Austin Wiggins was sent up for trial by the District Magistrate on two charges of culpable homicide alternately with murder in causing the death of two Indians and an Indian Durwan named Rabi Buksh came up to-day for hearing before the High Court Sessions. The jury was composed of eight Europeans and one Parsi, all the Burmans and Indians being challenged.

The first witness called was Mr. Hall whose evidence and cross-examination were recorded and the case was adjourned till the 1st December.—A. P.

M. C. C. TEAM ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

The M. C. C. team arrived yesterday morning from Ajmer by the Kathiawar Mail. They were accorded a hearty reception at the Colaba Station.



A number of representatives of the various Bombay gymkhanas who came to the Station to receive the M. C. C. team.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference was held at Kamathipura on Sunday. The President, Mr. Y. M. Kale, is seen addressing the Conference.

"Chronicle" Photos
A view of the large audience at the Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference.

WILL M. C. C. REMAIN UNBEATEN?

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION.

MR. PARDESHI'S VIEW.

A special representative of the Bombay Chronicle" called on Mr. K. G. Pardeshi on Monday morning to record the latter's impressions about the M. C. C. players, who played against him at Ajmer. Mr. Pardeshi at first seemed to venture any opinion on this play as the M. C. C. had in their side some of the world's most renowned players but after much pressing our representative succeeded in eliciting the following reply from him.

"They are undoubtedly a well-balanced side, who will take a lot of beating although they are not altogether so invincible at the Australian team, which visited England in 1921. Their chief strength is in their bowling as for Tate, Geary, Mercer and Boyes they possess four of England's foremost bowlers of the present time. The first three are all right-hand bowlers, who resemble in their methods of attack and who are equally fast off the pitch. They all can swing the new ball with marked success but of the three Mercer appears to me the most dangerous. Boyes, the Hampshire "Pro" is a very clever left-hand bowler, and if the Bombay wicket assists him even slightly he will reap a big harvest of wickets. Wyatt and Gilligan are the two change bowlers, the former bowls medium-fast with an off break action while the latter is not so fast as he was a couple of years ago."

BATTING AS STRONG AS BOWLING.

"Their batting is as strong as their bowling and it will be considerably reinforced when Brown appears in the side. Sandaham is the best batsman on the side. He is absolutely a first-rate batsman with a complete repertoire of strokes and bats like a book. He and Brown will open the innings for their team and if both of them get into their strides the bowlers as well as the fielders will have a pretty busy time. Parsons is the most stylish batsman who delights in off-driving. Wyatt is another dashing batsman, but could not do much on the matting wicket, which was not to his liking. Gilligan and Boyes are both free bats who believe in the slogan "hit out or get out." Geary on the other hand plays like No. 1 at times but is not afraid to take the bowling by the scruff of the neck if occasion demands it."

FIELDING.

"How was their fielding?" asked our representative, to which Mr. Pardeshi replied: "It was very good on the whole but they have none to touch Campbell or Rogers who played for the Europeans in the Quadrangular Tournaments of 1925 and 1924, respectively. Of course, Sandham, Gilligan, Geary, Parsons. Boyes and Constable are good in their respective positions."

PLEA FOR STONE WALLING

In reply to a question as to whether Bombay will extend the tourists, he said that an outright win for our teams was rather a total of 200 or so was not an impossibility, a remote possibility but provided our batsmen played the bowling in the way it ought to be played. He thought that our early batsmen ought to adopt the stone-walling tactics of Kellemay and Collins to wear out the M. C. C. bowling.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK FOR HINDUS

"Would the Hindus beat the M. C. C.?" was the last question. "Impossible" was the prompt rejoinder "although we have a fairly good batting side. We depend for our runs mostly on Vithal, Naidu, Deodhar and Jai and if these fail we will be out for a small total."

Mr. Mercer, the new Bowler, who arrived on Saturday from London to join the M. C. C. team.

Mr. F. G. Travers who is to lead the Parsi-European Team which is to play against the M. C. C. on 3rd and 4th December.

TEAM'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

The M. C. C. Team arrived in Bombay from Ajmer on Monday morning and were received by Sir Lorab Tata, representatives of the Hindu Gymkhana, and the local committee responsible for other arrangements connected with their visit. The train was late by two hours. The tired visitors then drove to the Government House and other places where arrangements have been made for their stay. Capt. Gilligan having his finger hurt it is doubtful if he would play against the Hindus.

Astill and Hill too are slightly indisposed and it is not certain if they play in the early matches.

EVILS OF HIGH FINANCE

ENGLISH COTTON TOWNS IN DISTRESS

(From a Correspondent)

PARIS, Nov. 4, 1926.

Two-thirds of Lancashire's 75,000,000 Spindles and 798,000 looms are working half time only, notwithstanding American cotton being plentiful and so cheap as 6-1/2d. per pound. The Fast paid 87,000,000 more than in 1913 though the actual quantity of cloth exported is 4,600,633 linear yards against 7,075,000 yards in 1913.

It is stated that many of those cotton mills which were refloated at 7 to 14 times their share value have sought the sanction of the courts to reduce capital; some still try to cope with heavy overhead charges while others are in the hands of banks. In the midst of all this hardship the operatives are also experiencing a continuous tightening of the belt while the English banks are lending money abroad to foreign governments to stabilise their exchanges, in spite of the general low level of production, as a result of the coal strike, both of coal and of coal-using industries.

It is said that India is making more of her own coarse cloths and buys it in increasing quantities from Japan and Italy. China is beset by civil war and Bolshevik propaganda. These two markets formerly consumed half of Lancashire's exports of cotton goods. It is also alleged that lack of imagination, poor salesmanship abroad, unscientific control of mills, incomplete and inaccurate records and statistics, poor machinery, inflated capital, too high prices for dying and printing, are handicaps which could be removed by goodwill and energy.

On the other hand it is alleged that the huge national debt of £8,000,000,000 and the inflated banking credits available in consequence can make large foreign investments possible while the interest charge on the national debt keeps up taxation at a high level and helps in consequence to maintain high prices. Added to this are the evils of the unproductivity resulting from the coal strike to grossly mishandled by a Ministry whose wire strings are pulled from behind by financial interests, no doubt, very few in number, but powerful in influence on account of the ownership both of factories as well as war loans. It is curious that no publicist or parliamentarian has elicited information as to who the actual owners of these debts are, though the information can easily be tabulated as to the number of owners, individuals or corporations, for varying large amounts from the Income Tax Returns. The public opinion in England is exhibited by recent municipal elections which show a huge gain by the Labour party and heavy losses of the Liberal and Conservative parties. This shows a decided socialist advance in public opinion which could quickly endorse a scheme for the nationalisation of coal mines and a reduction in the unproductive war debt by a graduated capital levy on large owners. This would seem to indicate that though a policy of gradual deflation has been adopted after the inflation during the war period, such drastic deflation as is required in the interest of the British masses, has not been hitherto acceptable to the investors, when not at home, then in foreign lands. These investors can only be the corporations, banks or individually large owners who receive the interest on the National Debt as a definite surplus.

A DHARAVI GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You certainly deserve well of the inhabitants of the Dharavi Island for publishing the letter of Mr. A. M. Ferreira in you valued columns and thus ventilating the grievance of the Island on account of the much needed road connecting the villages on the Island having been ignored so long and up to now. I heartily and entirely endorse Mr. Ferreira's remarks on the subject and fully trust that the authorities will no longer continue their policy of shilly-shallying and dilly-dallying in respect of the road in question whereby the interests of the public have suffered and also the good name of the local administrative bodies for delaying, for no earthly reason, what should have by now been an accomplished fact to the greatest benefit of the public and to the greatest credit of the Local Boards. It is really unfair, nay, unjust and wrong that the people should be taxed and in return they should not get the boon they are praying for years fruitlessly. If communistic spirit carries so far as to be blind to the obvious needs of the people, how the great talk about the Home Rule is going to be realised is a matter of a serious concern. I hope, however, that saner Counsel will prevail and the trial road communication, so badly needed for the development of the Island of Dharavi and the benefit of the people, will be sanctioned at once, taken in hand and vigorously pushed forward to completion.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. D'MELLO.

Dharavi Island, Nov. 12.

"COLOSSAL WASTE OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE"

SIR P. C. RAY ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

MYSORE, Nov. 27.

Sir P. C. Ray delivered the Convocation address of Mysore University on Saturday last. In the course of his illuminating address, he said:—

Ten years ago when I had the good fortune of being present on the historic occasion of the inaugural ceremony of your University, I rejoiced to find that a very momentous step had been taken by one of the most distinguished and far seeing rulers of India. Since then, I have always been closely watching the progress of your University, little thinking that I should, one day, be called upon to deliver its Convocation Address. Allow me, therefore, to offer my sincere thanks for the honour, you have done me and to assure you how greatly I value it.

ANCIENT AND MODERN UNIVERSITIES.

The outstanding difference between the ancient or mediaeval University and the modern is the merely cultural aspect of the former and the cultural and vocational traits of the latter. In ancient and mediaeval times, the differences between University and school education were instinctivelyr regulated both as regards extent and object. This was possible as many of the learned professions had not then been clearly outlined nor had so many come into existence. The system offered a more or less satisfactory solution of the ordinary educational requirements of the people of the time, the higher learning being mainly sought by those who had "scholarly instincts." With the coming into existence of many learned professions later on, social and economic necessity led many more to seeek training in these higher institutions (or Universities) but when the inrush became disproportionate to the demand, and some of the Universities, through want of proper perceptipn, allowed their halls to be used as marts' and not 'mines', the unsuitable character of the modern system became apparent.

I have already indicated that most Universities exist for two purposes: for the training of men and women for certain professions, and secondly for the sake of pure learning. It is obvious how the functions of the two, though different both prysically and morally, are quite interdependent. If we begin by critically examining our methods in India (not only in your University) the first outrage that we find we committed was inmaking a foreign language our vehicle of instruction.

DEFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

I have pointed out main defect of our University education system: *the medium of study, the absence of elimination, the system, of compulsory lectures,* and *the non participation of students in the organisation.* Of the many other defects probably the one that deserves next consideration is the notion of refarding Universities as preserves for certain hall-marked people. This exclusiveness had any meaning so long as we believed that our system of preparatory education was infallible and that we could include within its fold all our educable people. Such claims are on the very face of them absurd, and& when once we admit that the Universities should function as great research centres, their portals should be opened wide to any one, hall-marked or not, who has given evidence of originality or keeness. It will be difficult to assert for any educationist that such a cathodicity will not make for much progress. On the contrary, knowing what a minute fraction of our ueope are receiving education, the hopeful uncertainty of full many a flower is born to blush unseen', would justify this departure from the orthodox notion of exclusiveness. If one took a census of the greatest of world's men and women, I fear he would be surprised to discover that the majority of them owe very little to Universities or indeed to any educational system. Shakespeare knew little Greek and less Latin. Our Keshab Chandra Sen and Rabindra Nath, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the prince of novelists and story writers, Girish Chanra Ghose, the foremost of our dramatists, never crossed the threshold of the University. Whilst on the one hand, therefore, the charge handling mediocrity in the University system is not altogether unfounded, the current Emersonian aphorism that 'Universities are hostile to genius', is, on the other hand, not wholly justifiable. Whilst Universities should be anixous to invite real workers for human progress, we on our part should see that they are rendered independent to do so If I may quote from Mr. Wells, "they (future Universities) will offer no general education at all, no graduation in arts or science or wisdom. The only students who will come to them will be young people who are specially attracted and who want to work in close relation as assistants, secretaries, special pupils, collateral investigators with the devoted and distinguished men whose results are teaching all the world.'

STUDY OF TECHNOLOGY.

I want here o make a few observations in connection with your intended department of technology about which I found a reference in your Vice-Chancellor's remarkable introductory speech on the Report of the University Reorganisation Committee, on the 28th November, last years. Our experience of University technological education dates from six years back. The department was started with a pupil and colleague of mine at its head, well-trained both in the Universities and factories at home and abroad. Thoroughly conversant with local industrial conditions, and conscious of the inadequacy of funddamental training in the schools and colleges, he has been forced to make a compromise between the higher University ideal and th etechnical degree course I frankly admit, he could do no better under the existing circumstances, when the race has first to be brought up to an industrial conciousness; and till the preparatory diploma and degree courses are satisfactorily established, our University effort in this direction will continue to be an amalgamation of the two.

A state or a country that aspires to be economically independent must develop all its natural resources to the fullest. As in a land where agricultural is the common source of living, the people must be agricultural in their bend, so must you who aspire after developing your natural resources create a technical bend amongst your population. It is a type of economic development with which Indians came to be acquainted only recently, and unlike agriculture, its manipulation and utilisation would have to be acquired by bringing into existence altogether different traditions even in our primary schools The mechanical bend of mind would have to be fostered, and the powers of accurate observation and experiment would have to be cultivated, not at a later stage as is being done to-day. but from the very beginning.

INTER-UNIVERSITY RELATIONSHIP

I have yet two more points to emphasise upon before I conclude to-day. The first is essentially connected with inter-University relationship, and the second, the establishment of central institutes in different parts of India for promotion of research. The usual practice of inviting specialists for short courses of lectures though stimulating, is to my mind only a makeshift. If these distinguished men could be persuaded to reside in our Universities for periods of not less than six months, the impetus which we would then receive, and the research they would then be able to initiate would have lasting affect on the workings of the University This intellectual exchange will lead not only to progressive realisation of human cultural aspirations, but will bring in its train a deeper sympathy for the world of human relationship. In that state, a Brahmin, a non Bramin, a Mahomedan or a Christian, the yellow, brown, black or the white will vanish, but they all will be considered a unit in the brotherhood of men.

"A COLOSSAL WASTE".

I will now conclude by showing you once again before I part what colossal waste of national intelligence we have allowed in the past by our scheme of University education, and how unqualified for the practical matters of life we emerge out of this machinery. I shall allude to the most heart rending analysis of the situation by no less a man than Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar who in the course of his Vice-Chancellor's speech in 1920 stated:

"Of 18,500 graduates of the University of Madras whose careers have been traced, some 3,700 have spent their lives in Government or administrative service, about an equal number are engaged in the teaching profession, and nearly 6000 have gone into law. Medicine has had only 765 devotees, Commerce only 100, and Science a tiny fraction of the whole, 56." "You will search in vain," said he, "for any solid contribution to the sum of human knowledge amongst this magnificent number of 18,500"!

In other words, the two Universities of Calcutta and Madras have become two huge factories for mass-production of Graduates! This inordinate, insane craze—almost a mania—for securing a degree has been working infinite mischief—it has become almost a canker eating into the very vitals of intellectual life and progress. A serious draw-back incidental to, and I am afraid, almost inseparable from the present ill-understood and misconceived nations of University training is that the young man thus turned out betrays, as a rule, lamentable lack of initiative, resourcefulness and pluck when he is thrown upon the world and has to fight his way through it. The testimony of some of the greatest of men in Science or in practical business will reveal the urgent need for reform in our Universities. "I would not give a penny for the ordinary College graduate," says Edison. "An educated man is not one whose memory is trained to carry a few dates in history—he is one who can accomplish things. A man who cannot think is not an educated man however many College degrees he may have acquired" (Henry Ford). By a curious coincidence almost at the moment I was writing these lines, my eyes accidentally caught the telegram conveying the notable pronouncement by Mr. Morris who has been called the "Ford of England": For business a University training is an absolute waste of time Though there are exceptions. I never found a University training any use to my organisation. The University won't confer the qualities essential' to Commerce, but obliterates them if originally present. It does not give an understanding of the the Workers' psychology which is essential to carrying on large scale business. They absorb the idea that life is an easy thing, and pay too great attention to sport and pleasure."

My intimate connection with several industries in Bengal for the last 30 years and more has given me a rude shock and sad experience in this respect, as far as University products are concerned.

UNIVERSITY'S REAL FUNCTION.

I tremble with joy when I think of the mighty service which University and well-guided education could offer to the nation in the course of a single generation, and my optimism soars even so high as to predict that with increased understanding of the power of knowledge, it would be possible to combat and banish disease, enliven all homes by prosperity and raise the human species to a much nobler height of intelligence. In this goal, think what part a University plays! In the words of Bertrand Russell, "All great art and all great science sprang from the passionate desire to embody what was at first an unsubstantial phantom, a beckoning beauty luding men away from safety and ease to a glorious torment. The men in whom this passion exists must not be fettered by the shackles of a militarian philosophy, for to their ardour we owe all that makes man great." This is the function of a University.—A. P.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCES.

ACTS OF INJUSTICE.

In his forceful Marathi speech, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, the writer of the pamphlet "The Nizam's Government" moved the first resolution of the Conference, approving of the Government policy of interference with the internal affairs of Indian States and calling upon the Government of India to appoint a Commission forthwith, to make full and proper inquiry into the charges that had been made against the ruling Nizam for his acts of injustice and oppression. After being seconded by Dr. Ambedkar and supported by Advocate Surve, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the Conference were at this stage interrupted for a couple of minutes owing to the cordial ovation that was accorded to Dr. Kurtakoti, Jagatguru Shankaracharya who graced the Conference with his presence.

KINGS, SERVANTS OF PEOPLE.

Dr. Kurtakoti who was pressed to grace the Conference with his 'Ashirvad' made a vigorous speech in Marathi, condemning the policy of the present Nizam. He said he was not a stranger to the cause which the conveners of the Conference were propagating. Continuing Dr. Kurtakoti observed that the Kings, however powerful they might be, were the servants of their subjects and ought to be treated as such. There was no necessity of speaking guardedly about the rulers who looked upon their subjects' interests with callous disregard. He was not at all willing to accept even the slightest claim of the present ruler of Hyderabad State to any wisdom but on the contrary he could not help pitying the Nizam for his unjust and high-handed actions.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR INDIAN STATES.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao Vakil moved the second resolution which requests the Government of India to use their friendly and authoritative advice in compelling the Nizam to remove, (a) the restrictions on speech, writing and public meetings, (b) the ban against newspapers (c) the restrictions upon the activities of private educational enterprise, and (d) to restitute the Jagirs and Watans confiscated and handed over to the Court of Awards, and (e) to stop levying Nazaranas, and (f) to dismiss corrupt and notorious officials, and (g) to remove obstacles in the free observance by Hindus of their religious rites, and (h) to increase the proportion of Hindus in the services of the State.

In the course of his speech the speaker said that out of the 1,021 gazetted officers in the Nizam's State, only 175 were Hindus, 94 non-Mahomedans like Christians and Parsis and the rest, i.e., 752 were Mahomedans. He maintained that the proportion was unjust inasmuch as the Hindus formed 90 per cents. of the State's population.

Being seconded by Mr. M. R. Bodas and supported by Chitrav Shastri the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Anantrao Patwardhan-the editor of "Dnyana Prakash", Poona—moved the third resolution asking the British Government to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the position of the Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India. Humorously seconded by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni—the Principal of the Nasik College—the resolution was carried unanimously.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE.

The fourth resolution was moved by Mr. B. G. Kher and it expressed the desire of the Conference that Responsible Government should be immediately introduced in the Hyderabad State under the aegis of its ruler. Seconded by Mr. Sapre, the resolution was carried amidst loud acclamations.

The last three resolutions were put forward from the Chair and were carried unanimously without any speeches.

The fifth resolution asks the sympathy of the Indian National Congress in the endeavours to be done by the subjects of Hyderabad to remove their grievances.

Under the sixth resolution a Deputation of eminent men was constituted to explain the situation to the Viceroy.

The seventh and the last resolution empowered the Secretaries of the Conference to forward the copies of the resolution to the King, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the British Resident at Hyderabad and the Nizam.

The President in his concluding speech made a fervent appeal to the Delegates to carry on the struggle irrespective of consequences.

After a vote of thanks had been passed, the proceedings of the Conference came to a successful close.

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RLY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DELAY IN EXECUTION OF WORK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Railway rates advisory committee disposed of the first complaint, which it so far received, thanks to the persistence of a few grain merchants of Ajmer. The issue was whether under the Railways Act, the admitted preference shown to the Co-operative Society by the B. B. and C. I. Railway amounted to violation of the rules, involving loss to Ajmer merchants or in other words the general public. The big legal guns engaged to explain this simple issue have concluded their arguments and the judgment will be delivered shortly. But what next, is the problem before the Committee. There is a complaint said to have been presented by a chemical works. But this foo will not take long to decide. From the paucity of the complaints that reach the Committee for investigation, one might be inclined to infer that the railway rates that now prevail in India, are the most equitable in their application. Indeed, Sir Charles Innes, speaking last September in Simla, at the annual meeting of the Railway conference, made himself responsible for the statement, that the very fact that the committee had received no complaints, was sufficient proof that there was no truth in the general complaint, that the indigenous industries were handicapped and that concession was shown to foreign goods. The smallness in the number of complaints, that reach the Committee should not at all be taken as indicating that Indian merchants all over India are perfectly satisfied over the level of freights that are charged. What happens actually is, that the merchants feel handicapped and even scared away by the vexatiously tortous procedure that has been laid down.

First of all there is a deposit of Rs. 100, which must accompany any complaint and if the merchant manages to risk this amount, his complaint has to be forwarded to the Agent of the Railway concerned. The agent must satisfy himself that there is a genuine cause for grievance and then only refer it to the Railway board with his recommendation, that the subject is fit, for investigation If the Board does not agree, then the whole matter is dropped and if perchance the complaint gets over this hurdle also it is laid before the committee for enquiry. Then the committee begins to function and makes a recommendation but there is no obligation on the part of the Government to accept the findings. It ill be interesting therefore to know what view the Government will take on the verdict of this committee over the Ajmer merchants' complaint which is shortly to be announced. The attitude of the commercial community in India, towards Sir B. N. Sarma's committee will depend a good deal, on the character of its first report, as well as on the Government's view thereon. If this committee were to make itself serviceable to the country, the obstacles that are placed in its way as well as in the way of those who have legitimate complaints to make, should be forthwith removed. The Assembly as soon as it is reconstituted might do well to exert its influence in the matter and see that the committee is either given opportunity to be serviceable to the country or abolished.—A. P.

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Once a hopeless case

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3rd January, 1925

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'Nothing less than a miracle'

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PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING

The following are extracts from Report of the Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association for the year 1924-25 and 1925-26, passed at the tenth annual general meeting of the Association held on Monday:—

During the course of two years, seven meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year ending March 1925 14-5-1924, 29-7-1924, 10/9/24, 14/11/24, and 10/2/25. Eight meetings were held during the year ending March 1926, on 7/5/25, 25/6/25, 3/8/25, 17/9/25, 12/10/25, 18/2/26, 25/2/26 and 4/3/1926.

On the first April 1924 there were 2 Honorary Members, 22 Patrons, 93 Life members and 107 Honorary members.

On the 1st April 1925, there were 2 Hon Members, 22 Patrons, 93 Life members, 76 Ordinary members and 9 Suburban Committee members.

Concession to Cinema Companies.—We are obliged to the Kohinoor Film Company for drawing our attention to the fact that the Cinema Companies, like the Dramatic Companies have not been given concessions in Railway fares. It is pretty well clear that the Cinema Companies have come into being only recently and have assumed greater importance than before. On the other hand facts prove that the Cinema companies exen enjoyed concessions on one of our local Railways and that Railway which once gave concessions has withdrawn them. We made enquiries in the matter and are informed by the Secretary, Railway Board that these concessions are not granted by the Railway Board but by the Railway administrations concerned. We have however moved in this matter through the members of Local Advisory Committee of the two Railways in our City. We also referred the matter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and requested that body to support us. We are glad that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has also supported, our representation and asked their representative on the Local Advisory Committee to move in the matter which has been done. The matter has been sent for further consideration to the Indian Railway Conference Association by the Local Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

With a view to separate the work of Bombay and the suburbs and that the travelling public by suburban trains may be interested, the proposal to form a Suburban Railway Advisory Committee under the auspices of this Association was considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 14th May 1924. Th main objects of the Committee, as laid down in the constitution are (a) to watch the interests of the Railway Travelling public of the suburbs of Bombay and to look after their comforts and convenience and to take steps to obtain redress of their grievances. (b) To enlighten travelling public in regard to their legal rights and responsibilities. (c) To focus the attention of the travelling public connected with the various suburbs to the common grievances of all with a view to their taking concerted actions. The Committee is doing yeoman services to the public. The first object is covered by the activity of the committee to call for suggestions regarding insertion or omission or alteraion in the timings of local trains at the time when the changes are to be made. The experience of the Committee during the period of its existence makes but one fact that the suburban public is taking keen interest in the working as could be evidenced by the fact that every time when suggestions are called for in the change of time tables practicable suggestions are coming forth in greater numbers. The second object is fulfilled by the publication and distribution of hand-bills. The third object is carried out in an able way and difficulties have been experienced not only in the interpretation of rules but also in precisely defining what certain terms mean. Correspondence has been published in the paper saying that rules of the Railway Companies have been so vaguely worded that it gives free hand to Railway staff to harass the travelling public. (See last pages for Separate report)

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Association held on 10th February 1925, appointed a sub-committee consisting of the following members:—

(1) Mr. Meyer Nissim.
(2) Mr. Jehangr Baman Behram.
(3) Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, and
(4) Mr Jivraj G. Nensey.

to consider the letter of the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Agent, dated the 30th January, 1925, (Appendix No. 5).

The relevant portion has been set in the following extract from the reply by the Honorary Secretary:—

"I am glad to inform you that they (the Association) have been pleased to see that you have given them the recognition which is due to them. The Committee on their part have assured you that they shall do their best to help you with their suggestions and thus enable you to carry out your work to the satisfaction of the public."

In this connection it will be interesting to point out that the question was very important and had engaged the attention both of the public and the Railway Company concerned. Since long Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, now the Honorary Joint Secretary of the Association had priod to his joining the Association correspondence with the Railway end had gathered sufficient and illuminating statistics to prove his case. His careful study of the question and the lively interest that he had taken in the matter, prior and subsequent to his joining the Association, were the reasons which led the Executive Committee to grant him permission to correspond with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the subject independently setting forth his own views in response to the latter's invitation to the Association for opinion and suggestion. Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat accordingly submitted long notes dated 18/3/1925 to the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, a copy of which he had supplied to Mr. Lloyd Jones, C.I.E., an officer appointed by the Railway Board to report on the subject.

A brief report was therefore drawn up in the form of a letter addressed to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and adopted at its meeting on Tuesday, the 23rd June 1925, when all the members were present except Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, who had communicated his agreement by a letter.

The report of the Sub-committee was subsequently adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on the 25th June 1925, which was then sent to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway on the 2nd July 1925, (see Appendix No. 6). In reply, we are informed that Mr. Lloyd Jones has been appointed by the Railway Board, and the Association is in communication with him. The Association has also forwarded a copy of the report to Mr. Lloyd Jones for information. The report of Mr. Lloyd Jones is not yet out.

STEAMER COMPLAINTS.

The Executive Committe of the Associatio at its meeting held on the 19th December 1924 formed a Sub-committee consisting of Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and Mr. Ghelabhai Hansraj and Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat the Secretaries to consider inconveniences of the Steamer Passengers at Kathiawar and Cutch Ports and to meet the Agents of the Said Company in a deputation if necessary. Our Association has carried on necessary correspondence and the result can be found analysed into the following chief complaints:—

1. Provision for a shed with suitable lights to afford shelter to passengers who have to wait for long hours for the expected steamer. 2 Supply of lights in the transit boats used to carry passengers from the coast to the ship and vice versa. 3. Despatch of an Express Telegram only when the steamer actually leave Bhavnagar instead of sending as at present an ordinary telegram much in advance of the steamer's departure from Bhavnagar. 4. Issue of tickets to the intending passengers at the City Office after the receipt of the telegram as suggested in para. 3 above. 5. A reduction of at least Rs. 2 in the fares to Mahuva and Jafrabad instead of charging the same fares as for Bhavnagar which is more distant than these two ports. 6. Protection to passengers from extortion by coolies who demand money for carrying their luggage. 7. Employment of a waterman to supply good drinking water at the Mahuva Bunder, as many a time no water is available. 8. The road from Mahuva to the Bunder badly requires repair, but as this is a matter which concerns more the Bhavnagar Durbar than the Company it is requested that the Steamer Company should in the interests of its passengers write to the Bhavnagar State.

9. The necessity for reducing the fares for Cutch and Kathiawar Ports, as the time has arrived for such a reduction.

A Deputation accordingly waited on Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company on the 6th January 1926 at 3 p.m. (see Appendix 7 and 8) The matter is still under the consideration of the Committee.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee—It will be seen from the last year's report (page 27 para. 5) that a Sub-committee, consisting of 5 members was appointed to draft the report and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola was to appear before the committee for coal evidence. The report was submitted to the Executive Committee held on the 3rd March 1925, and was adopted Professor K. T. Shah dissenting. The adopted report was sent to the Government of India and the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber.

POONA POULTRY SHOW

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 2nd instant there appeared a short article in your valuable paper entitled "Poona Poultry Show." In that article it happens that reference to my name was made, this implying that I, along with the writer of the article, was a dissatisfied critic of the Show. I wish to disclaim any title to such distinction and that for the following reasons:—

1. This was the first Show ever held by the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association. It was held in conjunction with the large Agricultural Exhibition, and had to cater to all kinds and classes of visitors and exhibitors. It is very doubtful if it could have been held on such a large scale had it not been arranged for in connection with the Exhibition. That it was a success from the point of view of both visitors and exhibitors, few, I think will deny.

2. In my opinion great credit is due to Mr. Bruen, the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association, for the way in which he managed the Show. I heard no complaint as to the matter of penning and feeding the birds, nor were there any mistakes in the returning of the fowls to their rightful owners, such mistakes more or less frequently happening at such Shows. The exhibits were well arranged, and the general public seemed to be very well pleased with the way in which the Show was conducted. I heard no complaints from any source in this regard. On the other hand, I for one, appreciate very deeply all that Mr. Bruen did to make the Show a success.

Regarding the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association I would like to say that it is a non-official organization conducted solely for the benefit of the Poultry Industry in this Presidency. This organization will be just what its members make it. It was but very recently organized, but investigation will show that this was done on a sound basis, and if its members will unite to carry out the aims and principles of the Association, there is no question as to its becoming a very useful and successful organization for the furthering the interests of this most promising industry. "Let those who belong to it say so, and let its support be increased in every way rather than hindered one jot or one tittle."—Yours, etc.,

J. L. GOLDEN,
Principal,
Sangli Industrial and Agricultural School,
Nov. 19. Sangli.

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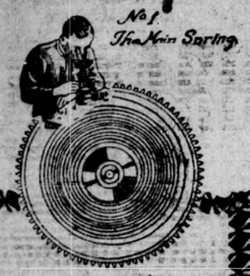

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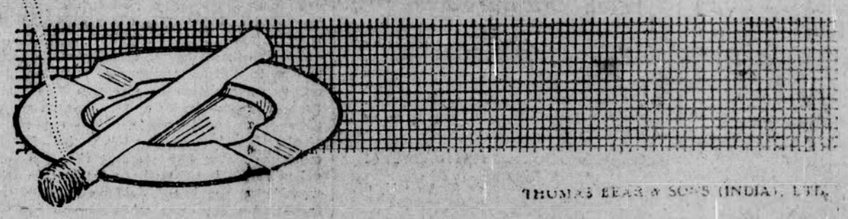

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